The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.* | VOL. XVIII. | FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1844. | No. 2372. | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle-brook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in*

PARRAMATTA STEAMER

"*NATIVE.*"

THIS swift, safe, and comfortable Packet continues leaving *KELLICK'S WHARF* twice a day for Parramatta, &c., viz.:—

Half-past 9 o'clock Morning—5 o'clock Afternoon,

Being the only boat that never subjects her passengers to the landing at Redbank.

The Steerage passage only *Nine-pence!*—other rates equally low. 7923

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie, THIS EVENING, the 20th instant, at six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, December 20. 8280

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.

THE fast-sailing schooner *FLY* will sail on Sunday, the 22nd instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain Stevens, Albion Wharf; or to

R. HENDERSON, Erskine-street.

December 16. 8146

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine packet-brig *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, will sail on Thursday, the 26th instant. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

8180 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known SHIP *ST. GEORGE*, James Norie, Commander, will positively proceed to sea in tow of a steamer on SUNDAY MORNING, 5th January, 1845; has only one lower deck cabin disengaged; carries an experienced surgeon, and has room for three steerage passengers. Apply on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.

December 17. 8208

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid first class teak-built chartered ship *LORD AUCKLAND*, 516 tons, O. M., R. Brown, commander. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain Brown, on board; or to

R. TOWNS, at the Wharf.

Miller's Point, December 14. 8048

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship *EWERETTA*, Captain Benjamin Darley, having all her dead weight on board, has commenced loading wool.

Her accommodations for passengers are very superior, and she is provided with an experienced surgeon. For freight of wool or light goods only, or passage, application to be made to the Captain, on board; or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE very fast-sailing A1 twelve years ship *PARROCK HALL*, 435 tons register, Goldsmith, commander, will sail 12th January. Has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply on board, or to

ROBERT TOWNS, or GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

December 17. 8211

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE BARQUE *GARLAND GROVE*, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool engaged, will remain open for passage to Liverpool, or to London *via* Liverpool, until the 26th instant, after which date no application can be received. For terms apply to Captain John Robson, on board, at Buchanan's Wharf; or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street.

December 9. 7821

Commissariat Office, Sydney, December 6, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until Friday, the 20th instant, at noon, for Bills to be drawn by the undersigned on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, when the most favourable offer or offers, if approved of, will be accepted.

British gold or silver only will be received, and the Tenders must express the amount of specie per cent., to be given in exchange for the Bills, which cannot be granted until on or after the 1st of January next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,

7806 Dep. Com. Gen.

NOTICE.

AT a General Meeting of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association of Illawarra, held at Wollongong, the 12th of December, 1844,—the 30th day of January, 1845, was appointed for the Annual Show, to take place in Wollongong. The Ploughing Match will take place at Dapto, on the 27th of January, 1845, in a paddock of Mr. George Brown's. The prizes for the horse teams and the six bullock teams are increased one pound each.

ROBERT W. WESTMACOTT, Honorary Secretary.

Woodlands, December 14. 8276

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARLES WRIGHT begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from the Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street, to the WILLIAM THE FOURTH, immediately opposite, where he hopes that he will not be left to "*solitude*" by those old friends who have so frequently promised, but more frequently *fulfilled*, by giving a "*spiritual body*" to those promises, and at the same time expressing such warm wishes towards himself and family.

"The best of every thing and at the lowest possible price, with strict attention," will be, as it always has been, his motto. Come and try.

William IV., Pitt-street, December 18. 8209

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Thirty-ninth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Clearances; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and India; Boyd Town; List of Ships in Harbour; Vessels laid on for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Court of Vice Admiralty—Rankin and another *v.* the *Proteus*, Laighton *v.* the *Jane*; Vessels loading for England; Dreadful Storm and Loss of Life; Shoal in the China Sea; Shipping and Tonnage (America). Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Sugar Company's Prices; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Colonial Produce; Wool Circulars; Report upon the Markets; the Tallow Trade, Price Current, &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors

MANEROO.

SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	Woolpacks
Flour	Sheep shears
Tobacco	Seaming twine
Salt	Boots and shoes
Soap	Blankets and rugs
Soda	Slops of every description
Corrosive sublimate	
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins wool, or tallow, delivered at the township taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney 894

BATHURST.

WOOL SALES EVERY FRIDAY.

MR. SLOMAN

BEGS to inform settlers in this district that, at the suggestion of several friends, he intends holding weekly sales for the disposal of wool and other property.

Mr. S can receive and store wool free of charge until the day of sale; and commission, at a low rate, will only be charged where a sale is effected. The proceeds will be handed over immediately after sale. 7805

CASH ADVANCED ON SHEEP AND CATTLE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BATHURST, WELLINGTON, MUDGEE, THE NAMOI, BARWYN, BIG RIVER, &C.

THE following are the Prices charged for BOILING DOWN at the Benbullen Establishment, half a mile from Keenan's, on the Mudgee Road:—

BULLOCKS 5s.; SHEEP 6d.

Casks 42s. per ton, and the amount of charges taken out in tallow, &c. Bullocks will be boiled down for the hide, head, &c., including casks.

Settlers are requested to bear in mind that the carriage to Sydney is only 2s. 6d. per cwt., which is much more than repaid by the additional tallow produced. It is well known that from the want of feed on the Western Road bullocks are depreciated in value to an extent of 10s. per head, and sheep in the same proportion.

The Benbullen Boiling-down establishment is situated on the Mudgee-road, half-a-mile from Keenan's, on the direct road from the Namoi, Barwyn, Big River, &c., distant 33 miles from Bathurst, and five from Cullen Bullen, where excellent paddocks are provided. A cash advance, to the extent of one half the value of the Stock, will be made on delivery; and the remainder will be paid on the quantity of tallow being ascertained.

For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. Bridges, Benbullen, or to the proprietor, J. R. Harrison, Cullen Bullen. 7616

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and other Colonial Produce, at a Commission of

ONE PER CENT.,

which is less than that charged by the London brokers.

After the experience of last season, R. F. need not point out the advantage of this mode of sale, as it was universally admitted that wool, &c., realized fully ten per cent. more by auction than by private sale.

In the rear of the present auction rooms there is an extensive store, which will be appropriated for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale, for which no charge will be made; also a large yard, affording every facility for unloading drays, &c. 3434

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

THE undersigned begs to inform *parties interested in the sale of colonial produce*, that he is prepared to make ADVANCES on wool, tallow, hides, &c., intended either for private sale or public auction, and that he will store the same NINETY DAYS without any charge for rent. His spacious stores will admit upwards of 1000 bales of wool; and any quantity of tallow and hides may be stored in his dry and cool cellars.

TO MEET THE TIMES, ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION will be charged for effecting the sale.

SAMUEL LYONS, Auctioneer.

George street and Charlotte-place. 3800

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned will use his unabated exertions in the sale of all kinds of colonial produce, being determined to combine punctuality and despatch with every transaction, trusting by such means to merit the approbation of his constituents.

CHARLES FAIRS, Sussex-street, Union Wharf.

☞ Dry and cool Storage. 7514

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

REMOVAL.

RICHARD LAMB, Watchmaker and Jeweller, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from King-street, to No. 454, George-street, south of the Post Office, where he will carry on the above trades in all their various branches, and by employing the best workmen in the colony, he hopes to merit a continuance of the kind and liberal support he has experienced from his old friends and customers since his recommencement in the above line.

N.B.—Watchmakers and Jewellers supplied with tools and materials. 8195

TO SETTLERS.

THE undersigned have constantly on sale, every description of Slops, Drapery, &c., suitable for Settlers' Establishments, viz.—

Moleskin trousers and jackets
Flushing ditto ditto
Cloth ditto ditto
Duck trousers and frocks
Cabbage-tree hats
Stockmen's boots
Blankets and rugs
Shepherds' coats
Osnaburgh and tick
Calicos, grey and white
Prints and checks
Shirts, striped and regatta
Hosiery and haberdashery, &c.

DAVID JONES AND CO.,

6108 Opposite the Post Office.

CANDIED PEELS, FRUITS, &c.

CHRISTMAS.

COOKE AND STADDON have on hand, a large stock of candied lemon, orange, citron, and shaddock peels, all of colonial manufacture, quite equal to any imported, and at prices much below the English; also, candied peaches, bananas, and orange and lemon chips, suitable for desserts, with every article in the confectionery trade of the first quality.

Manufactory, No. 16, Hunter-street, opposite Messrs. Ramsay and Young's Stores.

Pure lemon juice, very desirable for persons going to sea, and excellent as a summer beverage. 8242

CHRISTMAS FRUIT, &c.

JOHN STIRLING begs to apprise his friends, that he has just purchased his Christmas stock of FRUIT, which is now being landed from the *Sarah Scott*, consisting of—

RAISINS, in boxes, of the finest description
FINE NEW PATRAS CURRANTS
Candied Peel of all kinds
Fresh Spices, and every other requisite for their puddings, at the lowest price for cash.

ALSO,

Jordan Almonds and Table Raisins, of the very best quality.

559, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 8246

520 CHESTS OF GOOD CONGOU TEA.

ON SALE, AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S CITY MART, 474, GEORGE-STREET.

520 Chests of Congou Tea, 84 lbs. each, for £3 per chest, at the the rate of 8½d. per lb.

This is the cheapest article in the shape of Tea in the Colony, and is warranted sound and good.

FOR CASH ONLY.

N.B.—An allowance made to purchasers of ten chests or more. 7585

LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON HIRE.

R. REILLY is now prepared to supply Lamps of every description on HIRE, and at such charges which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The construction of his lamps is such that one light is equal to four of any hitherto in use, which in these times of economy is of great consideration.

City Ironmongery Warehouse, 420, George-street. 8100

VALUABLE HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT DARLINGHURST, FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Richard Jones, will be open, until the 5th January next, to receive offers for purchase of the House and Grounds, (which include a garden and valuable building allotments,) formerly in possession of Mr. Jones, and now occupied by Dr. Dawson; and if not sold by private contract on or before the above date, the same will be offered for sale by public auction.

Inquiries to be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan may be seen.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

By order of the Trustees.

Bligh-street, December 5. 7617

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A MIXED HERD OF CATTLE, from five to six hundred head, now running on the Barwin River, with right of superior station and never failing supply of water; together with excellent buildings, bullock team, and dray, stock horses, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mr. Nicholas James, George-street, Sydney.

Sydney, December 13. 8066

FOR SALE,

A FLOCK or two of good Ewes, warranted always to have been sound.

ALSO,

Rams of superior class. Apply to

CAPTAIN D. SCOTT,

7459 Prince-street.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,

184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEP-SKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,

6278 Fort-street.

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

6758 Campbell's Wharf.

THE undersigned affords liberal advances, as usual, on Wool and other produce, consigned to him for sale by his correspondents, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co., in London.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour

November 22. 6969

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs Cruikshank, Melville, and Co.

5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

NOTICE.

TO WILLIAM JACKSON SPARKS, licensed hawker, Sydney,—Unless the amount due to me for board and lodging, and horse meat, is paid within ten days from this date, the pony left by you in my charge will be sold to defray the said expenses.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Cricketer's Arms Liverpool.

December 16. 8223

I, RICHARD WARD, do hereby give notice and intimate to the public, that I will sell a BLACK HORSE, branded HD on the near shoulder and G under the mane, to defray expenses, unless released within twenty-one days from this date.

White Hart Inn, Muswellbrook, December 15. 8269

£1000.

WANTED, the above sum upon the security of 12,000 sheep, 1000 horses, and 3000 head of cattle, for a period of twelve months, for which a liberal interest will be given. Apply to

MR. J. SMITH, Solicitor,

7810 O'Connell-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN.

Wollombi, August 1. 1589

WANTED, a good Timor Pony, broken in to saddle. Apply at the "Woolpack Inn," bottom of Brickfield Hill, George-street. 8212

WANTED TO RENT, a good Dairy Run, from two to three thousand acres, with about fifty to seventy acres of good cleared land, fit for cultivation, within sixty miles of Sydney. Address, stating terms, &c., to A. B., Donnybrook Hotel, York-street, Sydney. 8207

WANTED, a First Officer for the ship *EWERETTA*.

8317 B. DARLEY.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. Christie, Surry Hills. 8318

WANTED, a steady industrious woman as General House Servant. Liberal wages will be given to one who can produce good testimonials as to character. Apply to

MRS. STIRLING,

8247 559, George-street.

WANTED, a man and his wife as general house servants. Apply to G.M., *Herald* Office. 8272

LOST, from alongside the wharf of W. Walker and Co., on Sunday morning last, Dec. 15th, a large 6 ton boat, coppered nearly to the gunwale; the name, W. Walker and Co., on the stern, inside. Whoever will bring her to the wharf of W. Walker and Co., or give such information as will lead to her recovery, will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

December 18th. 8307

HOUSE TO LET,

IN Jamison-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Hogg, the late residence of Robert Jones, Esq., (Surgeon), possession can be given on the first day of January. Apply to F. Smith, opposite the Gas Works, Kent-street. 7415

TO LET, a neat cottage, containing four rooms, a detached kitchen, well of water, and stabling, situate on the Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone. Apply to Mr. G Mitchell, on the premises. 7794

TO LET, in a healthy part of the city, a large house of twelve rooms, [illegible] stables, coach-house, and abundance of water.

Also, a small house of six rooms, wash-house, and well of water.

Also, a store, jointly with large or small house, or separately.

Apply to J. B. Viles, Esq., Kent-street, Church Hill. 7122

TO QUARRIERS.

TO BE LET, on such terms as may be agreed on, the quarrying of the rock on the land belonging to W. Molle, Esq., situate on the Church Hill, on the west side of Kent-street, between that street and the Flour Company's Wharf. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Macquarie-street.

December 7468

HOUSE TO LET,

IN LYONS-TERRACE, HYDE-PARK.

THE family residence at present in the occupation of W. H. Hart, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st January next. Application to be made to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 7247

PYRMONT.

TO LET, two verandah cottages, consisting of six rooms each, with detached stone kitchens and out-offices; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Cameron, Pyrmont Hotel, (who will show the premises); or to

ROBERT SPARROW,

7734 400, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores,

ON SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, at ten o'clock,

(On account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy,)

The following remains of STORES from the male convict ship *Lord Auckland*, from England:—Biscuit, Scotch barley, puncheons, hogsheads, barrels, bread bags, deal fittings, old lead and iron, beds, bolsters, blankets, hammocks, hospital furniture, clothing, &c. 8274

HORSES, COWS, CARTS, GIG, CARRIAGE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BOATS, SOAP AND CANDLE APPARATUS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. John Newsham, Iron Cove, Five Dock Farm, on

MONDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Upon the premises, by order of the Trustees, 15,000 bricks, (burnt), 20,000 bricks (unburnt), patent brick-making machine, tools, barrows, &c., 6 horses, 1 chaise, 1 gig, 3 carts, 1 dray, carriage, gig, and cart harness, 1 roller, 1 plough, 2 harrows, garden tools, 21 hundred-weights, 2½ hundred-weights, and 2 small weights, beam and scales, 1 grindstone, quantity of tools, various books, screws, scales and weight, 38 barrels resin, 2 casks sulphur, (1 ton) 2 large boats, 2 baskets, large leaden chamber mill and boiler, 3 casks and 10 tubs, small quantity of salt fat and old lead, 1 large rope, pulley, blocks, and tackle, planks, spouts, table, and 2 large pig troughs, 2 old wheelbarrows, lot of old hoop iron and old timber, old press and few old casks, carpenter's bench, 1 butt of lees, 1 large tub of fat, sundry iron piping, 1 large water pump, 11 cast-iron furnaces, 3 large furnace pumps, various skimmers, sundry utensils for soap and candle making, a quantity of paper, 1 large table, 1 fender, 1 large book-case or wardrobe, 1 anchor and cable rope, 1 screw rack, and sundry tools, pumps, tubs, and buckets, 1 old wash-hand stand, 2 boat oars, lot of firewood and old door, 2 new window-shutters, cooper's beak, 2 cast-iron shoots for boilers, cross-cut saw, hand saw, 6 stocks bees, quantity of poultry, 3 goats,

30 head of cattle at Stonequarry.

ALSO,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the usual description found in a respectable house.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN BLACKMAN, Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 0

SUPERIOR BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE

SITUATE OPPOSITE THE OLD COURT HOUSE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, 439, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, At Twelve o'clock precisely,

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,)

A valuable Allotment, containing twenty-four perches of Land, situate in Castlereagh-street, with a frontage thereto of forty-four feet, by a depth of one hundred and sixty-two feet six inches, opposite the Old Court House, upon which is erected and now standing thereon, a substantial brick Cottage, most conveniently arranged, containing four rooms and entrance hall, servants' offices, coach-house and stable, paved yard, and side carriage entrance.

Title—Grant from the Crown.

This valuable Property is now let to Doctor Savage, at the low rent of £100 per annum, and may very justly be considered one of the best modes of investment at the present time.

Terms—£250 may remain on mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum, and the residue of the purchase money to be paid as follows—25 per cent. cash upon fall of the hammer, and the remainder by approved bills at three and six months, to bear date from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, with security upon the property if required. 8227

Catalogues will be published two days before the Sale of

A VALUABLE LIBRARY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN BOOKS, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will Sell by Auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,

THIS DAY, 20th DECEMBER, At Seven o'clock P.M.,

A VALUABLE LIBRARY in various classes of LITERATURE, amongst which will be found copies of the following, viz.:—

Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, complete in 10 vols.
Moore's Works, beautifully bound in morocco, gilt, 10 vols.
[illegible]'s Works bound in red morocco, 10 [illegible]
Crabb's Biographical Dictionary, 2 vols.
Barbeyrac Histoire des Anciens Traitez Gr. et Lat., folio, curious and scarce
Taylor's Philosophy of Aristotle, Rhetoric, Poetic, and Ethic, 2 vols 4to, fine copy
Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley, 4to, russia, in beautiful condition, rare
Duperron Theologia et Philosophia Indica, 2 vols. 4to, russia, a splendid copy
Morell's Seneca, 2 vols. 4to, calf
The Republic of Plato, by Dr. Spenns, 4to., calf, edition.—Foulis, Glas., 1763
Fellowes's Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., and the principal personages of that period, numerous plates, 4to.
Fox's Book of Martyrs, some hundreds of engravings, folio, calf, extra
The Waverley Novels, Cadell's best edition, complete in 48 vols, early impression of the illustrations
The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, uniform with the above, 12 vols.
The Works of Lord Byron, with Life by Thomas Moore, fine plates,—(this edition contains the best portrait of the great Poet)—17 vols.
Sir William Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 22 vols., coloured plates, richly bound
Mirabaud's System of Nature, 2 vols., royal 8vo., scarce
Hume and Smollet's History of England, 21 vols., half gilt
Adam's Lectures on Philosophy, 6 vols., 8vo, calf gilt
And many others equally valuable.

Orders left by gentlemen who cannot be present will be punctually attended to. The large rooms in which the "Literary Sales" will in future be held are completely ventilated, and fitted up with every comfort.

Private gentlemen, trustees, and the book-selling trade will find Mr. Chapman's Book and Stationery Sales an excellent medium for the disposal of libraries, small collections of books, works of art, and articles of vértu.

City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street. 7857

WOOLPACKS, TOWELLING, &c.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No 18, Charlotte-place,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Woolpacks
India towelling
India napkins.

Terms, cash. 8229

IMPORTANT SALE OF MARES, HORSES, AND FOALS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, at twelve o'clock precisely,

Three mares in foal
Four ditto and foals
Five horses

The Auctioneer would particularly call the attention of horse dealers and others to the above lot for breed and size, being all above fifteen hands: the whole must be sold without reserve.

Terms—Cash. 8293

FIFTEEN TRUNKS OF ASSORTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. R. FAWCETT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER, At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

The following Boots and Shoes, of a superior make and quality, viz.:—

Three trunks Ladies' lasting shoes
Two ditto ditto slippers
Two ditto Ladies' patent leather and kid shoes
One ditto ditto black satin ditto
One ditto ditto black and coloured boots
One ditto ditto cloth ditto
Two ditto ditto Morocco and leather shoes
Two ditto Children's Morocco, patent, and lasting boots and shoes
One ditto Men's Wellington boots, buckskin slippers, &c.

Terms at sale. 8250

FINALLY TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

ABOUT FIFTY PACKAGES.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Rowand, M'Nab, and Co., Circular Wharf,

ON MONDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT, At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

The remainder of the select assortment of Summer Goods, which remained undisposed of on the 18th instant, consisting of—

7-8 light summer prints
9-8 chintz print muslin dresses
9-8 printed muslins, in pieces
White checked muslins and hair-cords
Rich brocade embroidered Indiana and silk shawls
Assorted Coburg, Caledonia, Brunswick, &c., boots
Men's brown cotton half-hose
„ blue marled ditto
„ fine white ditto
„ fine white cotton stockings
Ladies' white and black spun hose
Gauze veils, handkerchiefs, and scarfs
Rich belzorine dresses, newest styles
White rolled jaconets
Men's assorted cotton braces
Bordered, figured, and sprigged muslins
Rich lace tarlatans
Rich brown silk parasols
Men's superior regatta shirts
Furniture prints
Rich spun silk corahs
Sixty-two inch bleached window hollands
Striped book and lappet muslins
Green, white, and amber lenoes
Superior cotton bed tick
Assorted white counterpanes and quilts
Thirty-three and thirty-six inch stout grey domestics
Thirty, thirty-three, and thirty-six inch heavy Wigan duck
Thirty-four inch white super shirting
Black and blue lastings
One hundred and two hundred yard white reel cotton
Cambrics and cambric handkerchiefs
Ladies' 7-4 quilting petticoats
Ladies' white French-made stays
Jaconet muslins, assorted
White fine water-twist shirtings
Gents' superfine drab stuff hats, newest shapes
Ditto ditto black ditto
Assorted haberdashery
Printed and striped chally handkerchiefs
Gents' boots and shoes, assorted
Fine 7-8 dark cambric prints
Rough and dressed 4-4 brown hollands
5-4 and 10-4 linen sheeting
Whited-brown, black, and all coloured linen thread
Thirty-six inch fine white shirting, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 8308

ARTISTS' COLOURS, DRAWING PENCILS, ALBUMS, EMBOSSED WORK, MOROCCO POCKET BOOKS, IMPERIAL DRAWING PAPER, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &C., &C.

From the celebrated house of Messrs. Reeves and Sons, London,

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, No. 18, Charlotte-place,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT, At three o'clock precisely,

A most splendid assortment of colours, drawing pencils, albums, embossed work of various descriptions, morocco pocket books, imperial drawing paper, brushes rosewood boxes, academical students' pencils, camel-hair ditto, ladies' and gentlemen's etiquettes, in cloth gilt, fancy sealing wax, cases of highly finished mathematical drawing instruments, with ivory rules complete, cards of alabasta, engined signet seals, inlaid mosaic boxes, with locks, ornamented boxes with tartan gold and embossed heads of Queen Victoria, card cases, lancet cases, needle cases, embossed roan and morocco Russia blotting cases, with steel and silver locks, drawing paper, demy, medium, royal and double elephant, Reeves' best boards, foolscap demy, medium and royal, a great variety of assorted French polished mahogany fancy boxes, a variety of paint boxes, with slab and water glass complete; also, seventy-five dozens of Reeves' superior jet black ink.

8230 Terms, Cash.

CHOICE & ELEGANT PUBLICATIONS

From the house of Messrs. Ackerman and Co., London.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 18, Charlotte-place, on

MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT, At three o'clock afternoon precisely,

A select collection of the most choice London Publications of the present day, consisting of Gems of Newton, Wightwick's Palace of Architecture, Hall's Irish Characters, Jack Sheppard illustrated, Loudon's Botany for Ladies, Greener's Science of Gunnery, Carleton's Sporting Sketch Book illustrated, Ainsworth's Old Saint Paul's, Chinese as they are, Great Oasis of the Lybian Desert, Hofland's British Angler, Forget Me Not for 1844, Thomson's Seasons, Cowper's Poems, Sigourney's Pocohontas, Lover's Legends of Ireland; with various other interesting and elegant publications.

Terms—Cash. 8292

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,

MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions to sell,

THIS EVENING,

At his Mart, Pitt-street, an extensive invoice of Books, &c., amongst which will be found—

The Universal History of the Nations of Antiquity
Natural History of Earth and Man
Life of Napoleon Buonaparte
National Library, 230 engravings
Sale's Koran
Works of Defoe and Le Sage
Rollin's Ancient History
Doings in London
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary
Blair's Lectures
Acting Drama
New Atlas of the World
Poetic Library, 9 vols.
Sturm's Reflections, Newgate Calendar, Don Quixote, Amelia Arabian Nights, Burns' Works, Tiler's Natural History, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Don Juan, Swift's Works, Byron's Poems, Jest Books, Aristotle, Grace Darling, Clarke's Travels, Waverley Illustrations, Scrap Books, Dream Books, Pamela, Goldsmith's Natural History, Burford Cottage, Life of Cromwell, Harriet Wilson, Scott's Works, Evenings at Home, Romance of the Forest, Tales and Stories of Ireland, two hundred novels, one hundred song books, and about
One hundred dozen of Children's Books of all descriptions

ALSO,

Twenty-five reams of blue and yellow wove post
Ink powder
Five hundred engravings of various descriptions
Day books
Ledgers and journals
Bank books
Boxes of water colours, for children
Envelopes, note paper

AND

Set of music plates (zinc)
Violin instructors
Flute instructors

And a host of books, stationery, &c., too numerous to particularise.

W. G. Moore takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has set apart a large room entirely for his book sales, and he particularly requests parties sending him books, paintings, stationery, &c., for his regular Friday evening sale, will do so as early in the week as possible, so that they may be viewed and duly advertised. 8385

LOOKING-GLASSES, GENTLEMEN'S MORNING GOWNS, TRANSPARENT SOAPS, BUTTONS, COMBS, AND BRUSHES.

MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD DECEMBER, At 11 o'clock precisely,

One case, containing slide, toilet, dressing, and square looking-glasses, close combs, accordions, &c.
One case, containing looking-glasses, with imitation marble frames
One case, containing Gentlemen's morning gowns, shooting coats, and Ladies' cloaks
Two cases, containing transparent soap, and savon en etiquettes
One case, containing horn waistcoat buttons
One case, containing dressing, pocket, and Ladies' back and side combs
One case, containing hair and clothes brushes.

Terms at sale. 8232

FOR SALE,

2544 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

AND WELL-KNOWN STATIONS,

"THE MEADOWS," "MOONA MOONA," AND "MUMBUL,"

Well watered and capable of carrying double the number; with

HUTS, WOOL-SHED, YARDS, STABLING, PADDOCKS, &C., &C.

SALE, Dec. 31, At 12. } MR. STUBBS { By Mr. Stubbs, Mart, King-street

IS instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, At 12 o'clock precisely.

The following very superior SHEEP ESTABLISHMENT, viz.:—

1. Head Station called The Meadows, Huts, Yards, &c.	700	2 and 3 year old Ewes, with 600 August Lambs.
	650	18 months old Wethers.
2. Station Mumbul, Huts, Yards, &c. Hurdles.	500	Breeding Ewes, 2 and 3 year old, with September Lambs by their sides.
3. Station Moona Moona, Huts, Yards, &c.	650	Maiden Ewes, 18 months old.
	44	Rams.
	2544	with all the Lambs.

P.S.—On the Head Station there are—

TWO WHEAT PADDOCKS of 50 ACRES, fenced in with good three-rail stuff.

The COTTAGE is slabbed, with Five ROOMS, and is nearly new.

ADDED TO WHICH

There is the Stabling, Stock-yards, Drafting-yards, WOOL-SHED OF BARN; and the purchaser can have such quantity of Wheat as he may choose, at a valuation.

☞ THIS STATION

is only 90 miles from Bathurst—the Wool of a superior quality—the Sheep stated perfectly sound, and warranted never to have been diseased; and, certainly, there never was a lot of Sheep ever presented for public competition so deserving of a purchaser's attention as these are, or a district for pasturage excellence so conspicuously favoured in the character of high-bred stock it carries, and fineness of wool it sends to market.

Terms, cash. 8365

MR. ROBERT BUBB will sell by auction, on

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY NEXT, AT QUEANBEYAN,

All that allotment of land, situated at Queanbeyan, having frontage of sixty-six feet frontage to Morisset-street, with a depth of two hundred and thirty-six feet, on which is erected a slab Cottage, containing two rooms, with a stable in the rear, described in the Government map as a portion of No. 12 of section 8,

Terms at sale.

Title—Grant from the Crown. 7979

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

December 19.—*Martha*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Boustead, for Launceston, in ballast.

December 19.—*Mariner*, schooner, Captain Ford, for Melbourne *via* Port Albert. Passengers—Mr. John White, Mrs. Hubbart and two children.

December 19.—*Clarendon*, barque, Captain Grant, for Batavia. Passenger—Mr. James Clarke.

December 19.—*William*, brig, Captain Thom, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dimmett and child, Mrs. Kirby and child, Miss Cupe, Miss Solomon, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mrs. W. Kirby, Miss Grace Kirby, Mr. Coulton, Mr. Peter Crone, Mr. Thomas Roberts, Mr. John Fortune, and Miss Pelham.

CLEARANCES.

December 19.—*Calypso*, brig, Captain Harold, for Port Phillip and Launceston. Passengers—Mr. John Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, and two children.

December 19.—*Wanderer*, schooner, Captain Burns, for Guam.

EXPORTS.

December 19.—*Calypso*, brig, Captain Harold, for Port Phillip and Launceston; Cargo for Port Phillip—870 bags sugar, Griffiths, Gore, and Co.; 1 box medicine, 1 bale cloth, 1 bundle walking sticks, 1 bale tobacco leaves, R. Gill and Co.; 7 barrels salts, R. Row; 1 case earthenware, J. S. Wells; 100 chests congou tea, Sheppard and Alger; 1 box tobacco, H. Fisher; 2 boxes apparel, J. Bryant. Cargo for Launceston—10 tierces beef, Cooper and Holt; 4 hogsheads rum, 73 logs cedar, 2 bales bags, Henry Fisher.

December 19.—*Wanderer*, schooner, Captain Burns, for Guam, 50,000 feet timber, 5 tons flour, 30 grindstones, 4 headstones, Morley and Steele.

December 19.—*William*, brig, Captain Thom, for Launceston: 40 casks beer, 13 casks sugar, 9 bundles bags, 1 bundle skins, 1 cask head matter, 1 package hats, 1 ton soap, 10 cwt. wool lashings, 1 head stone, 10 tons stones, J. Thom; 1 bale cloth, Benjamin and Moses; 1 case stationery, Bank of Australasia; 20 chests and 10 half-chests tea, Brown and Co.; 35 logs cedar, Steele; 1 truss tweeds, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 1 case groceries, S. Elliott; 1 bag coffee, 1 mat almonds, R. Porter; 1 package patterns, J. S. Willis; 1 box apparel, Blaxland; 1 box patent medicine, 2 crates crockery, 1 case rope, 2 boxes soap, 1 case hats, 1 case cheese, 12 casks and 2 cases oranges, 1 parcel sugar, 1 cask blacking, J. Fortune.

SHIPWRECK.—Mr. Ballingall, formerly of this city, who attained honorable distinction at home by his zealous efforts to diminish shipwrecks and the drownings attending them, has been delivering a series of lectures on the subject, at Melbourne. He considers more than three-fourths of wrecks to be caused by marine insurance. Whilst a merchant ship is employed in the conveyance of passengers and merchandise from port to port, all goes on smoothly and well; but if the ship be thrown on a rock, or some sand bank, or exposed to fire, and be insured to her value, or approaching to it, it then becomes the owners' interest that the vessel should be lost instead of preserved; because, in that case, he gets paid the full amount insured for; but if she be preserved, he is obliged to bear a large portion of the expense of repairs, and have his vessel at the same time depreciated in value. Mr. Ballingall is of opinion that this cause operates powerfully against merchant vessels being originally built or made safe, which, if it were desired, there would be no difficulty in doing. He also considers marine insurance to be the cause of merchant ships being carelessly conducted. It is well known that up to the present time no examinations of the qualifications of masters and mates take place, either professional, moral, or physical. Attempts have been made to effect this during the last session of Parliament, but owing to the opposition of the shipowners they have not succeeded. Again, when a merchant ship is lost, under whatever circumstances it may have happened, or however many human beings may have been drowned in consequence of it, no enquiry is made into the cause of loss. The whole evil arises in his opinion from the circumstance of an owner not being obliged to bear *some portion* of the risk of his vessel; as, if he did, no doubt can exist that he would then be as anxious to have a safe vessel safely conducted, in order to save his property, as he now but too frequently is placed in the reverse position. We believe Mr. Ballingall gave evidence before two committees on shipwrecks, and received various medals and other honorary rewards from societies, and the thanks of various public bodies at home, for his meritorious exertions. We perceive by the Melbourne papers that his lectures have been numerously attended, and are highly commended for sound and convincing argument; and a petition has been drawn up founded on them, which we understand to be signed by the municipal authorities, merchants, and generally and numerously by all classes of the inhabitants there. Mr. Ballingall is now in Sydney, and as the object of the petition is to save human life and the welfare of mankind, we submit whether a petition should not be forwarded from this place also.

The *Marian Watson* returned to port yesterday, having put into Pitt Water through stress of weather. She will resume her voyage this afternoon.

The *Minerva*, for Calcutta, passed the Heads yesterday.

The *Calypso* and *Agincourt* were beating down the harbour last evening.

The *Eleanor* is being re-coppered and sheathed on the Patent Slip. After being repaired, it is supposed that she will be laid on the berth for London.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

December.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even
20	FRIDAY	4 52	7 8	4 6	4 30

Full Moon, Dec. 25, 33 m. past 5 morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE USURY LAW.

AFTER a tedious discussion on the first clause of Mr. FOSTER's mischievous Usury Bill yesterday evening, the House was counted out before the question could be put, and as this has occurred three times with respect to this Bill, we really think that the learned member may as well take the hint, and withdraw it, as he may be well assured he will not be able to force it through the House this session. We are sorry that we cannot for want of space print a speech on this subject which was made in the Legislative Council on the 15th September, 1843, by Mr. FOSTER, as it entirely answers the arguments used by the gentleman of the same name, who is now in the House; but as we have given the date, perhaps some of our readers may feel sufficiently interested to turn to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the following day, where they will find the speech referred to. The Mr. FOSTER of 1843, dwells at some length on the circumstance of there being no petitions presented in favour of the Bill, a fact which Mr. FOSTER of 1844 entirely overlooks. Mr. FOSTER of 1843, considered the circumstance of the Press of the colony being opposed to the measure, was a great argument against it; but the Press is still against it, a circumstance which the Mr. FOSTER of 1844 does not appear to consider of any importance at all. The Mr. FOSTER who was in the House in 1843, was a barrister: we would suggest to the opponents of the Bill, that if he were retained as Counsel against the Bill, and were to be heard at the Bar, he would completely upset the arguments of the gentleman of the same name, who is now supporting the Bill so strenuously.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

EDUCATION.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having announced a Message from His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Private Secretary Parker was introduced, and delivered the following:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, replying to an address of the Council, dated the 17th December, 1844, wherein His Excellency was requested to place upon the Estimates of Expenditure, for 1845, a sum of £2000 towards the establishment and support of Schools, on the principle of the General System of Education, recommended in the first of a series of resolutions, adopted by the Council on the 10th October last.

Gentlemen,—In the Estimates which I laid before the Council, on the 18th July last, no sum was included for the support of Schools, (except the Orphan Schools) as by the 42nd clause of the Constitutional Act of the colony, it had been previously provided that the expense of establishing and maintaining schools, as well as some other expenses theretofore defrayed out of the public revenue of the colony, should be transferred to the District Councils, and defrayed out of the local funds.

When these Estimates were laid before the Council, the expenditure for the year 1844 was estimated at £286,875 2s., and the Ways and Means to meet the expenditure, at £290,280—the estimated excess, therefore, of income over expenditure, was only £3404 18s.

Within a month after the estimates were laid before the Council, the Council presented me an address, wherein I was requested to place on the estimates for 1845, such sums as might, in my opinion, be sufficient to make provision from the general revenue for such objects as it had been intended that the District Councils should provide for; and in deference to the wishes of the Council, I acceded to this request, though in so doing, I, for the second time, exposed myself to the imputation of disregarding an Act of Parliament.

New items were consequently introduced into the estimates, to the amount of nearly £17,000, and though some few of the previously existing items were struck out, or reduced, the anticipated surplus was converted into a deficiency.

When I, however, in August last, acceded to the wishes of the Council, I guarded myself by limiting to £7000 the sum which I proposed should be expended upon schools; and I have subsequently explained to the Council the reasons why I cannot but doubt, whether any alterations in respect to our schools can at present be advantageously introduced.

I feel it necessary also to remind the Council, that a measure was adopted in the year 1836, very similar to that which is now proposed, but that it failed to be productive of any good.

GEO. GIPPS.

Government House,
Sydney, 19th December, 1844.

GENERAL GRIEVANCES.

Mr. WENTWORTH, in pursuance of notice, brought forward the resolutions founded on the Report of the Select Committee on General Grievances. When, said the honorable member, he moved the appointment of the Select Committee, whose Report he now brought under consideration, he had occasion to enter into an elaborate statement of the grievances which he thought the most oppressive—those which immediately pressed upon the attention of all who considered the position of the colony; and it was a remarkable fact that the list of grievances which he had then brought forward had in no way been increased or added to by the Committee in their Report. He had only alluded to certain grievances which were excessive, and which then appeared to him sufficient to establish a claim for the appointment of a Committee; but he had expected that the Committee, that the public, would have suggested that remedies should be applied also to other grievances, which he had not enumerated. The list of grievances brought forward in this Report of the Committee was, however, the same as that which he had brought forward in moving for the appointment of the Committee; it was not, however, to be inferred, that no other grievances did exist. It had occurred to himself, and there was evidence to prove that there were many omissions; there was one—a paramount grievance which was not alluded to—which was, that from the foundation of the colony to the present time, the Home Government had kept to itself the appointments to all offices of honour or emolument, or responsibility, in this colony; had restricted those offices to persons from the United Kingdom, who were sent out here without regard to the opinions or wishes of the colonists. This assumption on the part of the Home Government might be, and was, one of necessity in the earlier days of the colony; but now it had become a grievance—it was a disparagement to the character of the colony. He did not say that there were not some offices even now which might form exceptions; but he must contend, that the Government ought, as a general rule, to adopt the principle of filling offices as they become vacant with inhabitants of the colony, and not with foreigners—foreigners, if not by extraction, at least by birth or adoption. This was a grievance which was not alluded to in the Report of the Committee, and therefore he said their list was imperfect. It might, indeed, be said, that if the recommendations of the Committee were adopted—if a responsible government were accorded to this colony, that then this grievance would be remedied, and to a certain extent he would admit this. He trusted that the day and the hour were not far distant, when this colony would enjoy a responsible government; and one of the first reforms he hoped for was, that the principle which had been adopted in Canada, of filling up vacant offices with appointees on the spot, would be largely and liberally acted upon. He had made these preliminary observations with a view of showing that the list of grievances furnished by the Committee was not complete, that the Committee had not endeavoured to stretch that list, but had left it imperfect. It was not his intention to enter now upon the large field of observations which he had on a former occasion indulged in, which he might even now be justified in; he thought that at the present late period of the session such a course would be in bad taste, if not uncalled for. There were certain grievances set forth in the Report of the Committee upon which he thought there could be no difference of opinion; and, although some feeble opposition might be offered to the resolutions by hon. members on the Treasury benches, he had no doubt that the Council would affirm the recommendations of the Committee. Amongst these grievances was the imposition of the enormous civil list, the schedules attached to the Act of Parliament, an imposition as unjust, as unconstitutional, as could be imagined, and on which no difference of opinion could exist. There was the question of District Councils, on which the Council and the people of the colony had over and over again expressed their opinion; and there was also the charge for police and gaols. Though, as he had before said, some feeble opposition might be offered by the members on the treasury benches, an opposition which he must believe would be merely *pro formâ*, and rather against the conviction, than in accordance with the opinion, of honorable members there; he thought it would be a waste of time to go over the grounds which had been before so frequently presented to the House. With respect to the civil list and the question of responsible government, he would call the attention of the House to the concluding paragraphs of the Report. The Committee said, "Connected with the grievances, there exists also in the present constitution of the Legislative Council, a sort of sub-grievance, which is quite as objectionable in principle as the Schedules themselves, though not at present the cause of much general or wide-spread disaffection, in the co-ordinate authority, as to the right of voting the supplies, which the imperial Act, 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 76, has vested in the nominees of the Crown, equally with the representatives of the people. However little attention this infraction of a great fundamental principle, that the public supplies can only originate from the people, has yet attracted, there can be no question, that the period is not very remote when this great and glaring innovation on the ancient rights and privileges of the popular branch of the Legislature, and the practical inconveniences that must inevitably result from it, (some of which have already become apparent), will excite that public alarm which its unconstitutional tendencies evidently justify." Now with respect to this it might be, and no doubt it would be, said, that this was unkind in the Committee towards those who had granted the colony its present constitution, unkind especially in him (Mr. Wentworth) as he might in some measure be looked upon as the author of that constitution. He admitted the charge; he admitted that some eight or ten years ago he had framed and forwarded, through a society of which he was a member, a plan of a constitution, such as had, it appeared, met favour in the eyes of the powers elsewhere; and the objection which might be taken on the other side to his complaining now would have some validity, if he had ever assumed to himself infallibility; but at the time he proposed that institution he had in view the inconveniences which had resulted in other colonies from two Houses; the evil of having a Legislative Assembly, overawed, thwarted, nullified, by a Legislative Council, composed of nominees; he saw that some new mode must be adopted for the colonies; and that he was right, had been shown fully, even in the working of the present constitution of this colony. It was now clear that, to endue nominees of the Crown with a power equal to that of representatives of the people was an evil, and the sooner that evil was remedied the better. If it were put to him, whether he would have the present constitution, or the constitution of the old colonies, he would at once say that he preferred the present, defective as it was; if he were asked to dissolve the Council into two Houses, one the representatives of the people, the other nominees of the Crown, he would say no, let the Council remain; the Council was here one body; it was indeed composed of representatives and nominees; and if the weight of the nominees of the Crown, and of those who by a variety of subsidiary means were induced to support the nominees, did out-vote those representatives who were anxious for their constituencies only—if this were so, he would still prefer it to the clog of another Council, a Council composed of nominees only, with the power of annulling every act of the representatives. Here, indeed, there were nominees of the Crown, and with them, those who might reasonably be supposed to be bound by the emoluments of office to the considerations to support them; there was at least a supposed influence; but while he thought the constitution might be amended, he preferred it as it was to the original constitution of British colonies. He thought, that in all questions of supply the nominees of the Crown should refrain from voting; they should leave this matter to the constitutional authority—the representatives of the people; he meant in committees of supply. On the appropriation bills he would leave the nominees their votes. On every principle of constitution and precedent the nominees ought to be silent in the Committees on supplies. As he had before said, he should consider it a waste of time to say one syllable with respect to the questions of District Councils and Police and Gaols; but he must urge this question of responsible government, and it was this question which he had no doubt would draw forth the opposition of honorable members on the treasury benches. His honorable friend opposite [the Colonial Secretary] admitted that there was not a shadow of responsibility in the present government; that neither he nor any other government officer were responsible to this House; that this House did not possess the slightest control over them; but he said that he preferred this state of things to a responsible government; that to introduce a responsible government would be to sever the link which bound the colony to the empire. He was not at liberty to catechise his honorable friend here as he might have done in Committee, but he should like to know how often questions were likely to arise here in which the empire had any interest? What was the burthen of the legislation of this Council but legislation for domestic purposes? and what had the mother country to do with these? What, for instance, had the Imperial Government to do with such a Bill as that Lottery Bill which the House passed last night? He had, indeed, heard that the authority of the imperial representative was to be interposed to prevent that measure from being carried into effect; and he would ask, was such a step likely to conduce to good government? Was it likely to preserve the harmony so much talked of? Was the exercise of the veto of the imperial officer, on a measure so much needed by the colony, likely to increase the fund of loyalty, and the affection of the colonists to the mother country? He would ask whether all that was so much denied would not rather be effected by diminishing this power—by making the Government responsible instead of irresponsible, as at present? He denied that there would be any such result as prophesied. No one could be more desirous than he of seeing the link continued between the colony and the mother country—he would say to it, *esto perpetua*; but with every desire to perpetuate that link, he would ask again what right had any imperial officer, what right had the home government to interfere with an Act like that which the Council had passed last night? It was scarcely conceivable that such interference would be made in a matter of so purely domestic legislation; but he had heard it surmised that the imperial officer would put his veto on that. He would scarcely believe it possible; but if it were so, was it to be tamely submitted to? After the measure had been referred to a Committee of the House, after that Committee had ex[illegible] deliberate opinion on the measure, [illegible] had passed the House almost [illegible] all this, he asked, was it conceivable [illegible] any Governor should put his veto upon [illegible] If he did, was the authority endurable which enabled him to do so? Why had the representatives of the colonists been chosen, as they had been, the representatives of 160,000 souls? Why, if not to legislate for the benefit of that people? Were their measures to be nullified, because some of the supporters of the measures of Government were opposed to them, or because the supporting of some other measures were favourable to them? What had this Council been called into existence at all for? For what purpose were they kept seven months in the year together, if those measures which they thought most beneficial to the community, were to be thwarted by a veto from the imperial officer? Such a state of things was unendurable in a free country; no men possessed of minds or souls would submit to it; it must be got rid of. It was well for this colony, however, that the principle for which he contended, however it might be, and was now opposed here, had been admitted by the Home Government in respect to other colonies, and he only wondered how British statesmen had for years endured the drudgery and vexation which must have resulted from constant appeals to the Home Government without having discovered their remedy. It did appear to him, that without any wish to disserver colonies from the mother country, statesmen might have discovered, as it now appeared in other colonies they had, that the colonists were themselves the best judges of what was required in domestic legislation, and that the powers which their delegates had possessed, and here did still possess, could only be mischievous in the highest degree. The experience of the last six or seven years of this colony had fully justified what Lord Durham had said upon the subject. So far as the colony knew of the appeals which had been made to the Imperial Government by this colony; so far as they were informed by the despatches which the imperial officer—he hoped the name so well applied by the friends of that officer would stick to him,—so far, he said, as they learn from the despatches which this imperial officer had, of his own motion, laid before them, instead of the impartial umpire between the colony and the home government, which the colony had a right to expect in him, every suggestion he had made was to the injury of this country; every suggestion was to benefit, to add to the resources of the mother country at the expense of this. It was indeed scarcely to be supposed when this colony took upon itself the payment of officers who had before been paid from the imperial treasury, that those officers were to be engines of mischief to the colony. The colonists had a right at least to expect in the Governor an impartial referee. But they had been deceived. In the published despatches they found nothing but an unceasing endeavour to damnify the colony, and from them they might judge of the spirit of these which were not published, not subjected to the public view. The Report which he now submitted for the adoption of the Council, not only proved that responsible government had been given to the colonies, but that this colony would not be justly dealt by until the same was conceded to it. Hon. members on the other side might oppose the Report, for the permanancy of their offices would be affected by the change; they must go out and come in as officers of Government did elsewhere. His honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, when he could no longer command a majority, would have to go out, and the heads of other departments must follow him. This recommendation, therefore, was calculated to have a sweeping effect on the treasury benches, and it was not surprising that honorable members accustomed to those benches should not like to contemplate it—therefore he was not surprised that they should have apprehended that such a system as he proposed would sever the link between the colony and the mother country, or rather between them and their Home appointments. The answer to this, however, was, that so far as imperial matters were concerned, they did not wish to interfere; the rights of the Imperial Government were not endangered. All they sought was, that their domestic legislation might be free and unimpeded as it ought to be; they asserted that there ought not to be any power to arrest the progress of domestic legislation, such as that which now existed. It was not perhaps necessary for him to make these observations in this House, but he did so for the sake of those out of doors. People out of doors, would naturally put their fingers on the following passage of the Report of the Committee: "Nothing can more clearly evince the evil tendencies of the entire separation of the Legislative and Executive powers—which exists here at present, than the perfect indifference, if not contempt, with which the most important decisions and resolutions of your Honorable House have been treated by the head of the Government during the course of this session." Instead of overdrawing the picture, the Committee had committed an error in this portion of the Report. It was not only during the present session that the wishes of the Council had been disregarded, it was the same last session. He should like, indeed, to know what important resolution, proposed by the representatives, the Government had acceded to, that they could possibly avoid; he gave them no credit for that which they could not avoid acceding to. What important resolution of the Council, adopted in accordance with the wishes of the community, had the Executive not set aside? What important law, what measure devised for the benefit of the community, unless indeed it originated with the Executive, or had its previous concurrence, had not been opposed? When had the Executive given way to the decisions of the representatives of the people? If one instance could be adduced in which the contrary was the case when the majority was not overwhelming, then he would say that the Report was unimpeachable; as it was, he could only say that the Committee had not gone far enough: that the Report gave only a milk and water account of the opposition offered by the Government to the measures of the Council. With every inclination to admit the transcendant qualifications of the individual who now ruled the colony, that no single mind could compete with his single mind: yet as it was said that in the multitude of counsellors there was wisdom; while he admitted again, as taking off his shoes he approached the exalted individual, that individual's transcendant abilities, he must express his doubts whether the single intellect of that individual, transcendant as it was, was superior to the collected intellects of the members of this House; he might do this without disputing the transcendental abilities of the highly elevated personage referred to—and he might come to the conclusion that on some points the Council were right, while that exalted personage was wrong; that the thirty-six masses or clods of earth of which the Council was composed, though not to be compared singly to the concentrated essence, double distilled, of the thirty-seventh clod, should not at all times be overruled by that thirty-seventh clod, as they had hitherto been; and that it was high time to look for a remedy for the evils under which they and the country had suffered—and the only remedy was a responsible government. This was the deliberate recommendation of the Committee, and then followed an ancillary recommendation which would enable the country, if in consequence of the imperial protection thrown around the head of the government, they could not get at him, at least to reach his advisers, and those who carried his views into effect. If a Colonial Treasurer should be found again, who, without authority, would issue £25,000 to pay off debentures, or £15,000 to pay for a road, they would be able to get at him, to ask him, at all events, *quo warranto*, did you pay this money? There was no other means of doing this, than by establishing a tribunal for impeachments in the colony. Impeachments appear to have been considered, for years past, in this colony, as a mere joke; and he admitted that it might be so considered, while the only tribunal was on the other side of the Pacific and Atlantic; but if such a tribunal as proposed were established here, officers of Government would cease to consider it a joke. Such a tribunal had been recommended by Mr. Poulett Thomson, and although, as he had before said, the sublime head could not be impeached, yet his acts might, in the persons of those who took upon themselves the responsibility of carrying them into effect. He had extended his observations further than he intended at the outset, and he hoped that he had said enough to convince the House that the recommendations of the Committee were well founded—that the establishment of a responsible Government was essential to their future success in legislating for the benefit of the colony. With respect to the Judges, he maintained that they ought to be placed on the same footing as the Judges in England, or it could not be expected that they would be independent. He admitted, that for some years past (since his last return to this colony) the duties of the Judges had been performed much more satisfactorily than could have been anticipated; but while their tenure of office remained such as it was at present, it was impossible to imagine that they could be wholly independent of the Executive Government. He recollected when direct attempts had been made in this colony to interfere with the Judges, and appeals to the Home Government in consequence; and although many years had since passed by, what guarantee was there that such things should not occur again? It might be urged that there would be danger in rendering the Judges so independent, but there was a way of coming at Judges even when so placed. The Queen possessed a power of removing Judges, and would remove them—in England, on the petition of the Houses of Parliament; and he remembered having been present in the House of Commons for several nights during an investigation into charges brought against Chief Baron O'Grady; the result was, that the learned Judge was fully acquitted of the charges, notwithstanding that they were prosecuted by an able, influential, and strenuous advocate—Mr. Spring Rice. There might be doubts on the matter with respect to the Judges of this colony; and if this colony was at any time to have Judges who would not hesitate to deviate from the established law of England, to upset recognised decisions, for the mere sake of expediency, then he would have this tenure of office as loose as possible; but he hoped that the rumours that had reached him were unfounded. He felt, however, that the more security afforded to the Judges of their seats, the more firmly they were placed, the more relieved from temptations which might otherwise beset them, the higher in honour and independence, then the greater, the more rigid scrutiny should be exercised over their acts; and to this duty he invited the public Press of the colony: and if Judges were made independent, he would be one to take care that that independence was not abused, or if it were, to set in motion the constitutional expedients which, after the concessions asked for were granted, would properly belong to them, to remedy the evils. With these observations he would now submit the resolutions of which he had given notice to the House, leaving out only a portion of the second which more properly belonged to the question of land grievances: and those resolutions were—

1. That this Council having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to enquire into and report upon all grievances not connected with the lands of the territory, and to distinguish between those grievances which can be redressed in the colony and those which cannot, adopts generally the opinions contained therein.
2. That in the opinion of this Council the schedules annexed to 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, should be repealed, and the whole of the General Revenue placed at the appropriation of the Governor and Legislative Council, in conformity with the provisions of the Declaratory Act, 18 George III., c. 12, s. 1.
3. That in the opinion of this Council, so much of the same Act, 5th and 6th Vict., c. 76, as relates to the establishment of District Councils, should be repealed.
4. That in the opinion of this Council, the Police, Gaol, and Judicial expenditure of the colony should be adjusted on the terms prayed for in the address to Her Majesty and the petitions to both Houses of Parliament prepared by the Select Committee appointed by this Council to inquire into and report upon all grievances not connected with the lands of the territory.
5. That it is the opinion of this Council, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, beseeching Her Majesty to direct that the Government of this colony be henceforth conducted on the same principle of responsibility as to legislative control which has been conceded in the United Canadas, and to sanction the establishment by law within this colony of a tribunal for impeachments.
6. That in the opinion of this Council, an Act should be introduced to enable persons having claims of any description against the Crown or local Government to sue the Colonial Treasurer or some other public officer to be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, as a nominal defendant, with suitable provisions to enable claimants to enforce any judgment or decree in their behalf; but nevertheless under such limitations as may be necessary to prevent frivolous and vexatious suits.
7. That it is the opinion of this Council that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place the Judges of the Supreme Court in the same tenure of office and security of salary as have been granted to the Judges of England

Captain DUMARESQ seconded the resolutions.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had at one time intended to go through the whole of the subject before the House, and to state the grounds of his objections to each of the resolutions now proposed. Upon more mature consideration he thought that he should be best fulfilling his duty by giving almost a silent vote in the negative; he should not therefore detain the House at any length. The Report appeared to him to carry its antidote with it; the Council had only met two sessions, and now it was proposed to ask for more than that which other colonies had only procured after twenty years' agitation. The concession asked for appeared to him nothing more or less than a demand for independence, notwithstanding what the honorable member had said as to his desire to perpetuate the link between this colony and the mother country. He had warned his honorable friend opposite of what would be the probable effect of the resolutions if carried; but his warning voice in private had not been attended to; he should now content himself on the present occasion by giving a direct negative, merely observing that the Report was not very complimentary to the members of the Government on the score of responsibility; he for one never shrunk from any responsibility for his acts, nor did any of the officers of Government; he was sorry that such invidious distinctions had been made between the Governor and the other officers of Government with respect to responsibility as appeared in it. He should simply oppose the whole of the resolutions.

Dr. LANG said, that he felt bound to offer a few words after what had fallen from the honorable the Colonial Secretary. The honorable member had spoken as though the granting of the present constitution to this colony were a concession; but he (Dr. Lang) contended, that it was only a very limited portion of what, as British subjects, they were entitled to, and they had a right to make use of that little which had been given them, in order to obtain the full enjoyment of their rights. The concession which had been made, was not such as called for any very strong expression of gratitude from them as British subjects. Instead of severing the link which united this colony and the mother country, he contended that when the grievances of which they complained were remedied, the colony would be united more firmly than ever to the mother country. It was altogether an erroneous impression that colonies were predisposed to disloyalty—to disaffection; England had hitherto acted on this impression, but it was only for her to treat this colony on a different plan from that hitherto pursued, and she would be convinced to the contrary. He contended that the Imperial Parliament, in attaching the schedules to the Act of Parliament, had shown a want of confidence in the colonists, had cast a slur upon their character, which he could not regard without the deepest regret; it was founded on a mistaken principle: for the way to make a man or men honest, was to treat them in the first place with confidence, as though it was believed as a matter of course that he or they would be honest. The amendment of the constitution of the colony instead of dissevering the colony from the parent state, the great and glorious father land of whose glory they naturally felt proud, would, he anticipated, produce a very contrary effect; and the redress of those grievances which were now complained of, would produce an overflowing affection, a lasting attachment to that parent state. If the colony was only treated with confidence, such must infallibly be the result. What was now asked for had been granted to other colonies, and could not be denied to this. In 1836, the colonial minister, wishing to get rid of the perpetual annoyance, the repeated applications from New Brunswick on account of the casual revenues of the Crown, forwarded instructions to the Governor to give them over to the legislature of that colony. About the same time Sir Francis Head was in correspondence with the Home Government on the same subject; he maintained the rights of the Crown as long as he could, and contended that although the casual revenues had been ceded to New Brunswick, there was no reason that they should be ceded elsewhere. Lord Glenelg, however, replied to the effect, that Great Britain could not withhold from one colony a concession which she had made to another; and Sir Francis Head was instructed to publish the correspondence which had taken place between New Brunswick and the Home Government, and to act in the same way as the Governor of New Brunswick had been instructed to act before. If this colony continued to agitate for Responsible Government, it would be conceded to it, as it had been to other colonies. The colony and the House were indebted to the honorable member for Sydney for this Report, which, unlike most other Reports of Committees, had been wholly prepared by the honorable member himself. He, Dr. Lang, would ask nothing more for this colony than had been conceded to other colonies, no more than was conceded to every State in America by the general government of the United States. He would not claim for this Council sovereignty over all the land from Cape York to Cape Howe, but he asked for such a system as would provide for the colonization of the country, for such a reasonable price for land as would enable persons possessed of moderate means to acquire land if they desired it. He asked only proper treatment at the hands of the Home Government, and there would be no danger of the loyalty of the colonists. He did not wish to interfere with the foreign trade of the empire, with the army or navy; but at present the colonists were not permitted even to make their own postal arrangements. With respect to the customs, he should not regret to see the Custom House razed to the ground, and the officers pensioned off; he should hail it as a dawn of that liberty which had already shown itself in New Zealand, in the abolition of all custom dues. After some further observations the honorable member concluded by observing that, although as stated by the honorable member for Sydney, permanency of office would not be ensured under a responsible Government, yet the honorable the Colonial Secretary, who was well known to be constitutionally disposed towards liberty, would be as secure in office for life as under the present objectionable system.

Mr. BLAND said, that before the question was put, he would beg leave to make a few remarks. It had been observed upon as somewhat strange, that so soon after so important a boon as that of a representative legislature had been conceded to the colony, the Imperial Government should be subjected to new solicitations; but many reasons might be urged to show the justice of the claims which they were making; although those reasons had not perhaps been dwelt upon with sufficient force. The privilege which they at present enjoyed had not been obtained without most strenuous and long-sustained exertions by parties who, hoping, as it were, against hope, and determining never to despair while there was the most trifling chance of obtaining their object, had still persevered in their task, despite of the doubts of success which were entertained in this colony, and the ridicule which was attached to their exertions in the mother country. The very fact of this boon having been granted in the manner it was, proved that the Home Government was accessible to reason, and wanted not the will to do what was right and just when asked by the colonists. If free institutions were deemed indispensable some years since, when the population of the colony amounted only to about 60,000, how much more necessary must they be in its present increased importance, with a population of more than twice that extent? (Hear, hear.) The importance of the colony was still increasing, and, unless its prosperity was retarded by some disaster, they might expect that in the course of five or six years the population would be doubled or trebled. Indeed, there was no saying with what rapidity the colony, under just regulations, might advance. The Home Government were bound to take a more extended view of the colony as a home for the surplus population of Great Britain, and this surplus population amounted to about 300,000 per annum; and the government of Great Britain, as well as the public of that country, ought to feel grateful to such gentlemen, as by calling their attention to the existing disadvantages of the colony, should pave the way for providing a permanent resting place for those unfortunate individuals, where they could enjoy the liberty of British subjects, and the comforts of independence. (Hear, hear.) If the importance of this subject was overlooked, they might look forward to an estrangement between the Home Government and the colonists at a time when, under wise management, they might expect to see this colony become the brightest gem of the British empire. (Hear, hear.) It was said that the agitation of this subject was premature; but he would contend that a matter of this importance could not be too speedily urged, and he, for one, could not resume his seat without expressing his gratitude to his honorable and learned colleague for his exertions in this particular, who could be equalled by few in his competency for the task. (Hear, hear.) There was one point in which he dissented from the Report, namely, in that part of it which affected the Judges; but he was glad to find that upon this matter his hon. and learned colleague appeared to entertain some doubts, and with this trifling exception, which was one easily remedied, he concurred most cordially with the resolutions proposed. He did not conceive that there was anything really disrespectful in the resolutions, or in the Report itself; and he should be the last to wish for the conveyance of any such disrespect; but the truth must be spoken, and if the doing so was thought to possess such an effect, it was only to be regretted that cause had been given to render such statements necessary. (Hear, hear.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that although like his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, his observations would be but short, he could not allow these resolutions to pass without recording his total dissent from them, lest, from the fact of his having been the only member of the Government appointed to the Committee, his silence might be construed into an assent to their recommendations. The Report in fact was not founded upon evidence at all; it was founded upon the theories of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, who, in putting his own theories upon paper, had certainly displayed a great deal of that diligence and ingenuity for which, as a member of that House, he was so remarkable; and it was only to be regretted that this exercise of his talents had not been for some object more calculated to promote the welfare of the colony at large. As the hon. and learned gentleman, however, appeared to have all along had these theories or notions in his head, and as his proceedings, as well as those of many other honorable members, appeared to have been guided in a great measure by them, it was far better that they should be unbottled at once, for they would furnish the Home Government with a complete key to the groundwork of all the collisions which had taken place between the Council and the Executive. It would serve to show them, that no concession which the Executive could make, without infringing upon its imperative duties, would prevent those collisions from taking place. The honorable and learned gentleman had not, like M. Papineau, of Canada, collected together fifty-two grievances; although several of the grievances which he really had enumerated were borrowed from Papineau's list, and did not, therefore, possess the merit of originality. (Hear, hear.) The country was scarcely relieved from its chains, when, according to the honorable member for Sydney's proposition, it would place itself on an equality with Canada, demanding responsible government, the control of the Crown revenues, with a number of other claims, which, if granted, would ultimately go far towards severing the ties which bound this colony to its parent country. The honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip spoke of a want of confidence in the colonists; but it was only a few years since that two petitions were sent home, one praying for representative government, and the other opposing such a measure, as one for which the colony was not ripe. These were conflicting opinions upon which it must have been very difficult to decide; and as to the present constitution of the colony, it was very analogous to a measure proposed by the honorable member opposite, who, indeed, had acknowledged it as a bantling of his own. Throughout the whole of the Report no opportunity was lost of attacking His Excellency the Governor, and the honorable member for Sydney had spoken at some length upon the fact of his Excellency having placed his veto upon some of the acts of that House; but the instructions of the Governor were as binding upon him as an Act of Parliament, and having in this respect simply acted in obedience to those instructions, the honorable member might as well find fault with the House of Lords, or with her Majesty, for exercising the powers with which each was vested, to the refusal of a measure adopted by the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Much had been said about the establishment of a tribunal of impeachment, although it did not exactly appear who was to be impeached. He did not know whether the honorable member who seconded these resolutions had read the Report, but he would remember, that some years back that honorable gentleman threatened an impeachment of Governor Darling; and the honorable seconder would scarcely, at that time, have been inclined to support him in such a measure against the Governor of the colony. Governor Darling had land to give away, and had abundance of patronage at his command, so that he made many friends; but Sir George Gipps had unfortunately none of those good things to dispense among the public, and he was accused of having committed a series of acts tending to damnify the colony. He would be content, however, and he was sure Sir George Gipps would be content also, that his acts should be judged of by the impartial historian, by whom the course of events would be fairly unmasked, and the actions of himself and his opponents fairly weighed. (Hear, hear.) Governor Darling, by granting large tracts of land to single individuals, who were still in the enjoyment of them, had perhaps laid himself open to the charge of not taking care of the interests of posterity, while he secured individual support, and if Sir George Gipps had allowed the acquisition of extensive domains in New Zealand, or had permitted the squatter for a fee of £10 to occupy 160,000 or 200,000 acres of land, he might, like Governor Darling, have had many a friend to praise him, while his conduct would have been condemned by the historian. It would be absurd to argue upon the Report item by item, for the matters therein treated upon were more for the consideration of the British Parliament; but he must say that he scarcely understood what the hon. member for Sydney meant by responsible Government, and he had some doubts as to whether the hon. gentleman thoroughly understood it himself. As to the distinction drawn between the head of the Executive and his officers, he must join with his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary in saying, that he considered it to be a compliment to those officers. (Hear hear.) The experiment of responsible government was going on in Canada, and if it succeeded, this colony of New South Wales would, no doubt, be speedily vested with all the advantages which it afforded. (Hear hear.) He could not concur with the recommendation of the Report, or the remarks of the hon. member for Sydney respecting the Judges, convinced, as he was, that there was no necessity for any change, particularly in this colony, where the integrity and honour of the Bench was so proverbially great, that in the course of his own 12 years' experience, he had never witnessed any instance in which such an interposition as that contemplated, was necessary. One of the precedents referred to at the time the privilege question was under discussion, furnished them with an instance of a Judge being arrested and dragged through the streets to a colonial House of Assembly: but he should be sorry to see such a state of things in this colony, and he could not understand the meaning of the honorable gentleman's hints, except that he was dissatisfied with some decisions, about which he could know but little, as he must of necessity be unacquainted with the arguments upon which these decisions were based. Notwithstanding that the honorable gentleman had taxed all his ingenuity for the discovery of grievances at the time he framed his Report, he had succeeded in finding out one or two more during the present discussion, one of which was, that no natives of the colony had been appointed to places. [Mr. Wentworth: I said inhabitants—not natives.] It was only a short time since that a Solicitor-General had been appointed from their own bar, simply because he was an inhabitant of the colony, and Mr Carter had been appointed to the office of Solicitor-General for a similar reason. In short, there were many other instances of the same kind that could be adduced. The Report was altogether injudicious, and uncalled for, as the Government had expressed its confidence in the colony by granting the constitution which it at present possessed, particularly when the existence of such conflicting interests was considered. The experiment was tried with the safeguard of the schedules, and if this experiment was successful, the amount of reservation in those schedules would no doubt be reduced. If anything, however, was wanting to vindicate the prudence of the British Parliament in adopting this safeguard, the measures of that House, upon which he could put his finger in a moment, were sufficient for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) The home Government would see that the supporters of this Report would be satisfied with nothing less than the control of everything in their own hands; and the adoption of such Report would only remove them farther from the object in view.

Mr. BERRY said, that he dissented from some of the resolutions, although he concurred wholly with others, and would vote for the latter, if the questions were put seriatim. The abolition of that part of the Act which created the District Councils was, in his opinion, necessary, as was also the adoption of some measure for enabling persons to enforce their claims against the Government; and he thought, likewise, that the House possessed a good claim to the control of the Crown Revenues. On the other hand, he disapproved of any interference with the Judges in the manner thus contemplated: and with reference to the claim for responsible government, he thought it would be well to await the result of the experiment of this kind of government which was being made in Canada.

[The above, we believe, was the substance of Mr. Berry's remarks, but owing to the low tone of voice in which he spoke, and the noise which prevailed in the House, by the talking of the members, the greater portion of these remarks were wholly inaudible in the gallery.]

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he should offer a few observations in reply to what had fallen from the other side, and he would first allude to a remark of the Attorney General, which appeared to convey an *ad captandum* allusion to himself. The honorable gentleman appeared to think, that personal matter between himself (Mr. Wentworth) and the Governor had not taken place, or had terminated in a different manner, he might have been in the ranks of the supporters of Government; but he could assure honorable gentlemen, that however much others might allow their interests to sway them in this particular, he was incapable of doing so. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the decision of the Governor in reference to the matter alluded to, he could have supported his Excellency in that decision if made from purely conscientious motives. He had no right, indeed, to believe that it was made under the influence of any other motives; but in the rejection of his particular claim there had been a degree of coarseness and vulgarity, which was totally uncalled for. The rejection of the claim was enough, and his Excellency was not authorised, by his position, to indulge in a vulgar and personal attack, having done which it was not to be wondered at if he had raised a feeling of personal enmity. No such considerations as these, however, had the slightest influence in inducing the opposition which he had felt bound in conscience to offer to the acts of the Government, for as the greatest personal friendship would not blink his judgment to a bad measure; so he should suffer no consideration to operate against his determined hostility to such measures; and his opposition was to be attributed to the fact that there had been a series of these evils. (Hear, hear.) Another *ad captandum* argument had been levelled by the Attorney-General, at his honorable friend the seconder of the resolution, who, it was said, would not have voted sixteen years ago for a tribunal of impeachment; but the Attorney-General ought to know, that with their present constitution a Governor could never be subjected to the operation of such a tribunal. (Hear, hear.) Its only effect would be, to bring to task his advisers, or those who were presumed to be his advisers; and the necessity of such a measure was shown by the fact, that within the last six years of this disastrous administration, there had been £600,000 of the public money spent, of which no account could be obtained. The Colonial Treasurer, in his evidence before the Committee, said, that he considered himself bound to pay any money directed to be paid by the warrant of his Excellency, whether such payment was sanctioned by the Council or not, and it was clear that the same system of illegal appropriation might be persevered in under the administration of the present Legislature, as under that of the old Council, unless some such means as those proposed were provided to remedy the evil. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that the House was making a bad use of the power which had been conceded to it; but for his own part, he must say that he did not feel particularly grateful for the concessions which had been made to them, and thought, on the contrary, that they had a right to complain of having only received an instalment of what were clearly their unquestionable right as British subjects. They had too long had their rights withheld from them under a pretence which had been proved to be false, for the operations of that House since its establishment had proved, beyond a doubt, that there was no people more competent than themselves to work out the free institutions of their father-land; and he would defy the honorable members opposite to point out any colonial legislature in the British empire possessing more intelligence among its mem-

bers than was to be found in that House. (Hear, hear.) It had likewise been said that the imposition of the schedules were a necessary protection against the unsuccessful working of the experiment, and the stoppage of the supplies in Canada was relied upon as a proof of this; but the Canadians in resorting to this measure as their only check to a species of mis-government under which they had laboured for a series of years, had only exercised a right, which, as British subjects, they undoubtedly possessed; and how could the Imperial Parliament, with any degree of justice, blame the Canadians for resorting to a mode of remedy which was one of the leading features of the British Constitution. No doubt, in Canada, the Government had not bettered its condition by the adoption of the schedules, for which they obtained a reservation of £75,000; this gave up to the Colonial Legislature the control of the hereditary revenue, amounting, on the 20th of January, 1840, to £101,799 7s. 8d. In this colony the hereditary revenue did not exceed £50,000; but still if it had been given up as in Canada, the House, seeing that the Government had given all it had to give, might have been disposed to abide by their bargain; but instead of this, they were burthened with a reservation of £81,000, without an equivalent of any description. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings of the House last year were sufficient to show how little ground there was for the distrust which seemed to have occasioned the adoption of the schedules: for when the judicial estimates were submitted to their control, and they were invited in a proper and constitutional manner to vote an additional amount, they had at once done so. They had, indeed, taken £350 off two salaries, and made some other reductions, but only such as appeared necessary in order to carry out a wholesome spirit of economy. The taking off of the £350 before mentioned, had, however, been the principal cause of dissent between the House and the Governor, the former maintaining their power to deal with these salaries, and the latter denying that power. The House could not have departed from the principle which it thus maintained, but the Governor might, if he had been so disposed, have made up the deficiency from the casual revenue, which was not at that time pledged, as it had since been, to the payment of debentures; and indeed it was only certain items of this revenue that was even now pledged. The Governor no doubt conceived that he was right in doing this to maintain a principle; but could not his Excellency at the time give credit to the House of having a principle to maintain which compelled them to adhere to their original determination. [The Colonial Secretary suggested that the whole of the casual revenue was pledged to the payment of the debentures, under the authority of the Secretary of State.] It was true that the Secretary of State had authorised the pledging of this branch of the revenue; but his Excellency had in point of fact only pledged certain portions of it in his proclamation; and if he had pledged the whole of that revenue in the debentures themselves, it must have only been in order to carry out that vice-regal game of cross purposes of which he had been seen playing for some time past, inasmuch as it would afford him a tangible excuse for not making up the deficiency alluded to. The Colonial Secretary had remarked, upon having cautioned him (Mr. Wentworth) as to the horrible consequences of the course he was adopting, and this probability of bad consequences was most probably made in the full knowledge that despatches of a particular tendency had gone home. That there had been such despatches was shown by the instructions of the Governor which were published a short time back, in which the ultimate course pointed out, was the adoption of some measures by the Imperial Legislature for further protecting the interests of the Government in this colony. The probability was that his Excellency wished to get £80,000 reserved by schedules increased to £180,000, or some other amount sufficient to make his government free and easy. The head of the Executive, however, would most likely find that it was not easy to disfranchise colonies, as he appeared to suppose, and the plan most likely to occur to the Secretary of State to conquer this financial difficulty would be to get rid of the person who had occasioned it. (Hear, hear.) Both the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General appeared to think that this colony had no right to obtain at once what Canada had to contend for during so long a period; but as the principle had been admitted to be correct at last, he (Mr. Wentworth) could see no reason why not only this colony, but every other colony of the empire, should not obtain the privilege sought for at once; and he trusted the House would never rest until they had achieved their object, and obtained a full measure of that justice for which they had so long sought in vain.

It was then determined that the resolutions should be put *seriatim*, and the Council divided upon the first, with the following result:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Windeyer	Colonial Secretary
Mr. Berry	Mr. Therry
Mr. Wentworth	Attorney-General
Major Wentworth	Auditor-General
Dr. Lang	Commander of Forces
Captain Coghill	Mr. Young
Captain Dumaresq	Mr. Icely
Mr. Bland	Mr. Darvall
Mr. Foster	Mr. Lamb
Mr. Cowper	Collector of Customs
Mr. Walker	Colonial Treasurer
Mr. Robinson	(teller)
Mr. Lord	
Mr. Lawson	
Mr Boyd	
Dr. Nicholson (teller)	
16	11

Majority in favour of the motion........5

The remaining resolutions were then carried. The second with the same division as the first—the third by 18 to 9—the fourth by the same division as the third—the fifth by 11 to 12, and the sixth and seventh without division.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN AND PARLIAMENT.

Addresses to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, prepared by the General Grievance Committee, and published in a former number of the *Herald*, were adopted, without discussion, upon the motion of Mr. WENTWORTH. The first was ordered to be presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Speaker, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Windeyer, for the purpose of being forwarded to her Majesty. The address to the House of Lords was ordered to be forwarded to Lord Polworth, and that to the House of Commons to the Honorable Mr. Scott.

APPEALS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the Bill which he proposed to have introduced for the purpose of regulating appeals from the Supreme Court of this colony, had only been placed in his hands yesterday, and in consequence of the advanced period of the session which had arrived, as well as the importance of the measure itself, and his inability to consult the Judges upon it if it was at once proceeded with, he would not press it for the present.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HON. MR. SCOTT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice, that to-morrow, he should move for copies of all correspondence with the honorable Mr. Scott, the Parliamentary agent appointed by the House.

DR. NICHOLSON remarked, that only one letter had been written, a copy of which was lying in the library, quite at the service of the hon. and learned gentleman, as was also all the despatches prepared with the same view.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time. The House then went into Committee; the clauses were passed, the House resumed, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

CUSTOMS' BILL.

The order of the day for the further consideration of the Customs' Bill being called,

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS had no intention of opposing the further consideration of this Bill; although it had been so changed in its passage through the House in several important particulars, that he could no longer recognise it as the Bill which he had introduced. During the last few years three Customs' Bills had been passed, each, of course, being considered an improvement on its predecessor; but still the law was not sufficient, and therefore he had prepared the Bill now before the House, on which a great deal of labour had been bestowed, in order to make the law effectual in guarding the revenue from the gross frauds that are constantly being perpetrated. But the bulwarks which this Bill were intended to raise were overthrown, the penalties which the wisdom of Parliament, even so late as the last session, considered necessary, were frittered away, and the jurisdiction of magistrates in cases above £50 had been done away with. The last he could not help thinking was rather a poor compliment to the magistracy of the colony, for in all other parts of the empire the magistrates have the power which has been taken from the magistrates here. He was ready, if the Bill could be passed this session, to give up the question of the penalties, and also that bone of contention, the clause appropriating the revenue, if the 82nd clause was restored as in the printed Bill, and the magistrates' jurisdiction extended to £100, or treble the value of the goods seized at the option of the officer. A clause was rendered necessary by the alteration in the penalties, which the honorable member for Durham had undertaken to prepare, and which would not occupy the honorable gentleman many minutes in writing: and there were, he believed, only two or three of the original clauses which had not been passed. The Bill would be a boon to the public, and he should like to see it gone on with. The alterations that had been made might be all very well for the gentlemen of the bar; but if all the forms and delays of the Supreme Court were to be interposed where the penalty exceed £50, he would venture to say that no officer would prosecute. Members were aware that a New South Wales Customs' Bill was before the British Parliament; but he did not imagine that would be a Regulation Bill, but one affecting the rates of duties.

Mr. WINDEYER could assure the House that the part allotted to them would take much longer than the honorable gentleman appeared to imagine, and he could not sit down at the table and write off a clause to fit into a Bill of upwards of a hundred clauses; all the clauses must be carefully gone through, and more time be bestowed on the measure than the House could afford at this period of the session. He did not want to see an imperfect Bill like the three last; and if he was in the House next session, he would be happy to assist the Collector of Customs in making the Bill as perfect as possible; but he would suggest to his honorable friend, that the Bill had better be withdrawn.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it would be better to go on with the Bill.

Mr. ROBINSON was of opinion that it would be quite futile to go on with the Bill, as it was known that on the 7th August a New South Wales Customs' Bill received the royal assent. With respect to the reduction of penalties, it did not matter whether they were high or low so far as regards smuggling, while the duties are at their present rate.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS said, that under all the circumstances, he must, with reluctance, withdraw the Bill.

Bill by leave withdrawn.

MELBOURNE CORPORATION ACT.

The Melbourne Corporation Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

INTEREST BILL.

Mr. FOSTER moved the House into Committee on the Interest Bill.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that on a previous occasion he had stated his objections to this Bill, that it was an infringement on the liberty of commerce: he should therefore move that the Committee be deferred for three months.

A smart discussion took place on this amendment, which ended in a division.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Therry	Colonel Gibbes
Mr. Young	Mr. Berry
Mr. Boyd	Mr Wentworth
Mr. Windeyer	Mr. Foster
Mr. Lamb	Mr. Lawson
The Attorney-General	Mr. Coghill
Dr. Lang	Mr. Dumaresq
Mr. Robinson	Mr. Bland
(teller)	Mr. Darvall
	Mr. Lithgow
	Dr. Nicholson (teller)

The question was then put on the original motion, when the House again divided, and the members were—

For the motion 11
Against it 8

Majority in favour of the bill 3

The division was the same as above.

The House then went into Committee, and a lengthy discussion took place on the first clause, which went to repeal the 23rd section of the 5th Victoria No. 5, by which the juries are enabled to award twelve per cent. interest in actions on promissory notes where pleas have evidently been filed for the purpose of delay.

Just as the question was about to be put, it was discovered there were not twelve members present, upon which the House adjourned at ten o'clock until to-day at three o'clock.

CROWN LAND GRIEVANCES.

REPORT from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 18th September, 1844, "to prepare Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, humbly praying that they will be graciously pleased to pass an Act, repealing the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap 36, so far as regards New South Wales; and also so much of the 5 and 6 Victoria, cap 76, as provides, that no law made by the Council shall interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within this colony, or with the revenue thence arising; and enacting that the management of the waste lands of the Crown, and the appropriation of the revenue arising therefrom, shall be vested in the Governor and the Legislative Council of the colony; and also an Address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to recommend the passing of such an Act to Her Majesty's Government

Your Committee beg to report to your Honorable House, that they have agreed to Petitions to Her Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, and also an Address to His Excellency the Governor, according to the subjoined forms, which they recommend to the Council for its adoption.

CHARLES COWPER,
Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 13th December, 1844.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the renewed assurance of our attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

We humbly beg to acquaint your Majesty that on the 30th day of May, 1844, a Select Committee of this Council was appointed to enquire into, and report upon, all grievances connected with the lands of the territory.

In pursuance of a Report from this Committee, which was made after a long and laborious investigation, it was resolved by the Legislative Council, amongst other things, that Petitions should be presented to your Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, humbly praying that they will be graciously pleased to pass an Act, repealing the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 36, so far as regards New South Wales; and also so much of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76, as provides that no law made by the Council shall interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within this colony, or with the Revenue thence arising; and enacting that the management of the waste lands of the Crown, and the appropriation of the Revenue arising therefrom, shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony.

We, therefore, humbly pray, that if the Imperial Parliament shall in their wisdom see fit to comply with our Petition, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give your Royal Assent to the passing of an Act by which the wishes of your Petitioners may be carried into effect.

To the Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, in Council assembled,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That on the 30th day of May, 1844, a Select Committee of this Council was appointed to enquire into, and report upon, all Grievances connected with the lands of the territory.

In pursuance of a Report from this Committee, which was made after a long and laborious investigation, a copy of which, with the Evidence, is appended hereto, it was resolved by the Legislative Council, amongst other things, that Petitions should be presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, humbly praying that they will be graciously pleased to pass an Act, repealing the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 36, so far as regards New South Wales; and also so much of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76, as provides that no law made by the Council shall interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within this colony, or with the Revenue thence arising; and enacting that the management of the waste lands of the Crown, and the appropriation of the revenue arising therefrom, shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony.

We therefore humbly pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to pass an Act, by which the wishes of your Petitioners may be carried into effect.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

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We, therefore, humbly pray that your honorable House will be pleased to pass an Act by which the wishes of your Petitioners may be carried into effect.

To His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, beg respectfully to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to the Queen, the enclosed Petition to Her Majesty, adopted by the Legislative Council this day.

We beg further respectfully to request, that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, the passing of an Act "repealing an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap 36, so far as regards New South Wales; and also so much of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76, as provides that no law made by the Council shall interfere in any manner with the sale, or other appropriation, of the lands belonging to the Crown within this colony, or with the revenue thence arising; and enacting that the management of the waste lands of the Crown, and the appropriation of the revenue arising therefrom, shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony," in conformity with the prayer of our said Petition.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.—There was no business transacted at the Office of the Chief Commissioner yesterday. The only business on the minute book is a third meeting, in the estate of Cyrus Matthew Doyle, to be held to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

ASSASSINATION.—The city of Sydney was thrown into a perfect state of horror at an early hour of yesterday, by the report of a murder having been committed in broad day, and in the open street, in Hunter-street. The inhabitants of Hunter-street were suddenly aroused by the report of two fire-arms, one instantaneously following the other, but scarcely imagined that anything serious, much less so fatal, was intended, or would have been the consequence. About half-past eleven, some few minutes one way or the other, Dr. Merrick, who recently arrived from Tahiti, was about to part at the corner of Hunter-street, with Captain Harvey, of the *Giraffe*, with whom he was shortly to proceed to New Zealand, he having come to this colony some seven years since, as surgeon of the ship which Captain Harvey then commanded. At this time, a young man named Lucius O'Brien, employed at the *Despatch* newspaper office, came up, and discharged a pistol at the head of the unfortunate Dr. Merrick—the ball passed through the hat, and inflicted a comparatively trifling wound on the side of the head.—The unfortunate deceased ran a few yards forward, when O'Brien discharged a second pistol, the ball taking effect under the *scapula*—the deceased fell immediately afterwards, and was taken into Mr. Mappin's shop, in Hunter-street. O'Brien was secured before the deceased fell. One gentleman, Mr. R. Campbell, Tertius, narrowly escaped the ball, by attempting to prevent the execution of O'Brien's purpose. Alderman Broughton was in company with Mr. Campbell at the time, and we understand received the last wishes of the unfortunate deceased, which related merely to the disposition of property, he having a considerable sum of money on his person and at his residence in Sydney, all of which he gave to a nephew in Launceston. Immediately after signing the hurriedly drawn document he became insensible, and shortly afterwards expired. There was ample surgical assistance in attendance, but the wound was inevitably fatal. O'Brien, after being taken to the Police Office, exhibited the utmost stubbornness, and was insensible to the entreaties, or remonstrances of others. Shortly after one o'clock there was a suggestion made, that he had swallowed arsenic or some other poison, and the stomach pump was brought into requisition. Dr. Mackellar, who was an intimate friend of Dr. Merrick's, and who had only parted with him a short time before the catastrophe, called at the watch-house, and sent to his place in George-street North, and procured a stomach pump which could be worked, and which was immediately put in operation, and continued until three o'clock, when O'Brien was left to himself. There were various rumours as to the possible motive of O'Brien in this matter, but the unfortunate deceased declared that he had never seen or known him.

THIS DAY'S SALE AT THE MART OF MR. SAMUEL LYONS.—We are requested to state that the sale at Mr. Lyons's mart, commences this day precisely at eleven o'clock, with Christie's best beaver hats, currants, &c.; and at half-past eleven, about 1600 head of cattle, with right of station, belonging to the insolvent estate of Mr. R. R. Mackenzie, will be put up; to be followed by the sale of the right, title, and interest, of A. J. Maister, in and to 2860 sheep running within thirty miles of Armidale. After the sale at the mart, Mr. Lyons will sell, at the wharf, at Miller's Point, adjoining Captain Townes's Wharf, about 50 tun casks, suitable for whalers and for tallow.

MR. STEEL'S SYDNEY TRAINING SCHOOL.—The seventh annual examination of this school took place on Wednesday last, in the Independent Chapel, in presence of a numerous and highly respectable company of ladies and gentlemen. The children, amounting to 180, appeared to great advantage, and acquitted themselves in their usual creditable manner. Mr. Steel handed a cheque to the Rev. Dr. Ross for the money subscribed by the children during the year, to the amount of £3 11s. 2½d., which was to be distributed equally between the Bible, the Tract, and the Missionary Societies; and in receiving the cheque, the Doctor stated that he was highly gratified in witnessing the examination that day, and felt much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great progress the children had made since he last attended the examination of them. The Right Worshipful the Mayor also expressed himself pleased with the day's proceedings. Previous to the distribution of the prizes, the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.C., stated that some of the parents, sensible of the great advantage their children had derived from the instruction of Mr. Steel, had come to the determination of presenting him with a handsome gift. Alexander Roxburgh delivered the address, which was as follows:—"Beloved Teacher,—I have much pleasure in being deputed to present to you, at the request of some of my schoolfellows, these books. I confess this testimonial is but a small and unworthy return for the care, interest, and kindness, you have ever manifested towards us. But although the reward is but small, I trust you will consider it as a proof, that your diligent attention to our duties, both as regards this life and that which we expect to enjoy beyond the grave, are neither forgotten nor unjustly appreciated. Several of us have now been under your tuition for many years, and we have never experienced in you any deviation from that diligence and affection it behoves teachers to pursue. We come not to school with the horrors of the rod depicted on our countenances, but with eyes glowing with delight, and hearts beating with joy, as our feet touch the threshold of its happy precincts, where we mix with others alike cheerful and happy. Because we well know our chastisements are not unmerited—that no tyrannical power is exercised, but that kindness and sympathy are the means employed to restrain our hands from vicious actions, our tongues from speaking lies, and our hearts from engendering those bitter animosities and jealous strivings which frequently cause so much hatred and dissension in after life. It is, then, from a consciousness of this, and more than I can find words to express, that we present you with this token of our regard. And may our Heavenly Protector grant that we may so conduct ourselves as long as we remain under your paternal charge, in such a manner as never to merit any alienation of your hitherto kind attention; and even after we are removed from your personal inspection, by fitness for employments and professions, may we still be an honour to your name, and a convincing proof of the efficacy of the system of education you have introduced, and so successfully established in this colony." James Robertson, another of the pupils, then presented the following books: Palestine, 2 vols.; Encyclopædia of Geography, 3 vols.; Knight's Store of Knowledge, 1 vol.; Gibbon's Rome, 11 vols; Mitford's Greece, 8 vols; and Lang's New South Wales, 2 vols.; in all twenty-seven vols., and all of them handsomely bound. Mr. Steel afterwards made a suitable reply. The medal was awarded by Dr. Lang to Thomas Brodie; Dr. Ross distributed the prizes, giving each child a book.—*Correspondent.*

WOOL.—At the sale held yesterday morning by Mr. George A. Lloyd, the rooms were well attended, and the bidding was very spirited, the prices realized were as follows:—3 bales 1s. 3½d. per lb.; 3 bales 1s. 3¼d.; 2 bales 1s. 3½d.; 12 bales 1s. 2½d.; 8 bales 1s. 2¼d.

ODDFELLOWSHIP ON THE INCREASE.—We have been given to understand that several members of this most ancient and respected order have it in serious contemplation the establishment of a new Lodge in this city, to be denominated "The Repeal of the Manchester Unity."

COMMITTAL.—Michael Dwyer, a freed man, was yesterday committed to take his trial, for stealing eleven pair of slop trousers from the shop door of Mr. Dawson, general dealer, Lower George-street, on Tuesday forenoon.

COACHING.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Alexander's licensed stage-coach, the *Age*, started from Sydney with the usual number of passengers, to go to Parramatta, on a wager, in sixty-five minutes, one change of horses being allowed on the road. The following is a copy of the time-bill: From starting, to the Round-house, 6 minutes; from the Round-house to Thomson's, 3 minutes 10 seconds; Thomson's to Shaw's, 4 minutes 35 seconds; Shaw's to Ireland's, 5 minutes 15 seconds; Ireland's to Meich's, 9 minutes; Meich's to Spears's, 3 minutes 20 seconds; changing horses at Spears's, 3 minutes 45 seconds; taking off leader, 1 minute; thence to Parramatta, 24 minutes 35 seconds. Total time from starting, to the destination, 60½ minutes. The wager was therefore won by 4½ minutes. The *Age* arrived at the stables in Pitt-street, at six P.M., drawn by the same horses with which it started in the morning.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. William Backhouse, of Darlington, who died so suddenly in the meeting-house of the Society of Friends there, about a week since, had arranged to go with his nephew by the *Manchester*, steamer, to Hamburgh, on the voyage in which she was lost. It was his intention to proceed from Hamburgh to Norway on a missionary tour. There is every reason to believe that his sudden death was the means of saving his nephew as well as himself from the melancholy end of those who perished with that unfortunate vessel.—*Watchman, July 3.*

We beg to remind shoemakers and others, that Mr. R. Fawcett will sell this day, at eleven, a very large and elegant assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes; we also would invite the drapers to attend, as he will offer, immediately after the sale of shoes, fifteen cases of new summer goods, ex *Hamlet.*—*Vide advertisement.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.—An inquest was this day held at Mr. Wordley's Inn, at the Rocks, about twelve miles from Bathurst, by J. Sutherland, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a man named Henry Stewart, who died suddenly there on the previous Sunday evening. It appeared that the deceased had been in a sickly state for some time, and was proceeding downwards to Bathurst for medical assistance. On his arrival at Guyong, some miles from hence, he was much exhausted in body and pocket, and some of the residents there very humanely raised a subscription to enable him to proceed to Bathurst. He came on as far as Wordley's, where he arrived on Saturday, so unwell as to be unable to proceed further. On Sunday, medical assistance was sent for from Bathurst, but on the arrival of the doctor the man was dead. A *post mortem* examination of the body was had, and from the evidence of Dr. Busby it appeared that his death had arisen from natural causes, and a verdict of "died by the visitation of God" was returned.

During the past week an attempt at outbreak from the new gaol has been made, and if our information be at all correct (and of which we have no doubt) it would appear, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure that has been incurred on this yet incomplete building, that sufficient attention has not been paid to its security, of which the circumstance of some of the prisoners having effected an escape out of the cells in which they were confined to the floor above them, is, we deem, sufficient proof. In the wing of the building at present occupied, on the ground floor, the cells are on each side, and a lobby in the centre, in this lobby the prisoners have been allowed to exercise themselves two or three hours each day; it also appears that the bolts to the cell doors are secured by small bolts passing through the door, and on the outside are fastened by screw nuts. Some of the prisoners, whilst exercising in this lobby, had unscrewed some of the nuts, and one of them was thus enabled to escape from his cell during the night, and having made a rope of his blanket, was enabled to reach the floor above, where he had commenced pulling down the brick-work, and had managed to make an opening within one brick thickness that would have given him access to the yard; and had his escape from his cell not been discovered, most probably the following night he would have effected his escape: in returning to his cell he mistook the door, and thus the whole affair came to light. Had the fastening of these bolts been secured on both sides by being rivetted, this would not have occurred. Another circumstance about these doors is, that the usual practice in all buildings, whether gaols or lock-up houses, of inserting sheet iron between the planking the whole length and breadth of the door, has in our new building not been adopted: why, we cannot conjecture. We consider it should have been studied to have resort to the most efficient means to prevent the possibility of the escape of prisoners.

BERRIMA QUARTER SESSIONS.

James Grady was indicted for killing sheep, the property of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., of Yass.

It appeared from the evidence in this case that the prisoner and his wife were both in the service of Mr. O'Brien, the former as shepherd and the latter as hutkeeper; that in the month of September last, he had reason to believe that several sheep had been intentionally killed on his station for the purpose of stealing the carcasses; that he (Mr. O'Brien) received information as to the fact of there being sheep killed, and the meat found in the hut of the prisoner; that there was at that time in his (Mr O'Brien's) service a Mahometan, who was watchman at the station; that he reported the circumstance as to having seen the sheep killed, and a quantity of fat rendered in prisoner's hut. A boy also saw Mrs. Grady rendering a quantity of fat taken from the carcass of the dead sheep.

Mr. O'Brien at this stage of the trial intimated to the Court that he had no wish to prosecute Mrs. Grady, she being far advanced in pregnancy; yet he wished the Court to understand that he had sufficient evidence to bring the case against her before a jury, but it was solely upon the ground of her present bodily situation that he refrained from prosecuting her.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was sentenced to ten years' transportation, but that application would be made to His Excellency the Governor for a mitigation to five years.

DUNGOG.

PUBLIC DINNER TO VINCENT DOWLING, ESQ., J.P.

ON its becoming generally known that Vincent Dowling, Esq., was about leaving this district for a time, the resident gentlemen here, wishing to testify their esteem and regard towards that gentleman, for his uniform integrity of purpose and urbanity of manner, as a magistrate and private gentleman, invited him to a public dinner, which came off at Mr. Mason's Inn, Dungog, on Friday last, the 13th instant.

The party comprised the *élite* of the district, and the chair was taken by D. F. M'Kay, Esq.; Vice-Chairman, C. L. Brown, Esq., J.P. Dinner was on the table at seven, P.M., and ample justice was done to the many good things provided for the occasion. On the removal of the cloth, the CHAIRMAN proposed, in succession, "The Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," and next, "The Governor of the Colony;" and if loyalty can be computed by the amount of cheering and applause displayed, the Queen, her royal consort, bantlings, and representative, have much reason to be proud of their lieges in this part of the colony. The Chairman next, in a most eloquent and appropriate speech, characterised throughout by a depth of feeling and suavity of expression peculiar to himself, proposed "the health of our worthy guest, Vincent Dowling, Esq.,"—dwelling at some length on the many changes which had taken place, and the improved tone of society which was evinced in the district, within the last few years, according to that gentleman the meed of thanks to which he was so justly entitled for contributing so largely towards so desirable a state of things. He concluded by adverting to the loss which the district would sustain by his absence, and by expressions of unfeigned sorrow and regret for the melancholy necessity which existed for such, and assurance of respect and esteem for him in his public and private capacity, submitted the principal toast of the evening, which was received with enthusiasm. Mr. DOWLING, who seemed very much affected, then rose to return thanks. He said he was quite unprepared for so handsome a manifestation of the good-will and esteem of the district—an honour not even dreamt of by him—the more flattering as it was the first demonstration of the kind ever carried into effect in this district. He could not conceive that he was entitled to any such compliment as that paid him on the present occasion; but whatever might be the motive which led to such expression of good will towards him, he begged to assure the gentlemen present, that he felt exceedingly proud and grateful for the honour they had done him, the recollection of which would be fondly cherished through life; and concluded by remarking, that by the time he again returned, as it were to form one of us, he sincerely trusted that brighter and happier days will have dawned on the district. He then sat down amidst immense applause. C. L. BROWN, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman, in a very feeling and pathetic manner, then proposed, "The memory of our guest's lamented father, the late Sir James Dowling," which was of course drunk in silence. Next followed, "The Ladies," than whom who more deserving of any honour or praise that can by possibility be given utterance to by the tongue of man? The accompanying speech was redolent of the spirit of gallantry and otto of roses! and ample justice was done the fair by J. M. ANDREW, Esq., of Underbank. It is unnecessary to state that this toast was received with deafening applause. Mr. MASEY briefly returned thanks for the compliment. Mr. DOWLING then proposed, "The health of the recently appointed magistrates, C. L. Brown, Esq., J. M. Andrew, Esq., and Dr. M'Kinlay," which was very cordially responded to, and Dr. M'Kinlay made a suitable reply for the honour conferred on him and his coadjutors, returning sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which their health had been received. In proposing the health of Richard Windeyer, Esq., Member for the County, Dr. M'Kinlay referred to the boon which was conferred on the colony generally, and this district in particular, by having a gentleman of Mr. Windeyer's stamp in the Legislative Council, whose talent, political tact, candour, and zeal, were so conspicuous, and so essential to the welfare of a colony just emerging from its embryotic state, from passing a well-deserved eulogium on the merits of that gentleman; he called on those present to pledge him in a bumper to "the health of Richard Windeyer, Esq., the member for Durham," which was responded to in the most flattering and enthusiastic manner. Many and various were the other toasts proposed, and amusing and not a few the songs sung on the occasion. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, every one appearing more anxious than another to please and amuse, and determined at all hazards to be pleased and amused. The party broke up at an early hour—something beyond the witching hour of midnight. Upon the whole we have much reason to congratulate ourselves that such things can be got up so stylishly in our little district. This being the first public dinner in Dungog, much praise is due to Mr. Mason, of the "Union," for his successful exertions in catering for the company and ministering to their every want. It is superfluous to state that the wines and viands were of a superior description.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Dowling to know that he carries with him the best wishes and sincerest aspirations for his future welfare, of a district in which he has resided for so many years, having endeared himself to high and low by kindness of disposition, urbanity of manners, and straightforward, upright, and honourable conduct.

PORT MACQUARIE.

A MEETING of the inhabitants has recently been held here, at which it was resolved that the erection of a parsonage upon the Glebe should be immediately proceeded with. The requisite form of application was signed for Government aid, and upwards of £100 subscribed at the meeting. There is little doubt that the required amount will be completed, and this long delayed, but important object will speedily be effected. Several very desirable improvements connected with the church were decided to be made as soon as circumstances will allow. In aid thereof, a parochial association was formed, and a Committee chosen for the ensuing year.

Before the meeting separated, a resolution, in terms of appropriate and feeling acknowledgment, was passed to the Rev. John Cross upon his retirement, and a resolution acknowledging the obligations of the district to W. N. Gray, Esq., our Police Magistrate, for the interest taken by him in its affairs generally and of the church.

We are glad to find that in these times such duties as those for which the meeting was held are not lost sight of, and we trust that the activity and zeal of our newly appointed minister, the Rev. C. Woodward, will meet with due co-operation.

The depression which has hung over this naturally delightful locality will, we hope, soon give way to more cheering prospects.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. FOSTER'S USURY BILL.
No. II.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Foster, last session, visited Mr. Wentworth's Retrospective Usury Bill with denunciations of its dishonesty. I admit that his present Bill, being prospective, is in perfect consistency with his violent opposition to Mr. Wentworth's Bill. Nay more, that it is some atonement to the present mortgagors of lands and houses, who are writhing under 10, 12, and 16 per cent. and more, to propose the present Bill.

Mr. Foster denounced Mr. Wentworth's Bill as dishonest. In this Mr. F. was, in my opinion, wrong. A thing may be legal which is unjust. Hence a court of law will inflict an injustice, and refer the suffering party to the Chancery Court, under the same roof and the same judges, for *redress*.

Mr. Wentworth's Bill was a most equitable proposition, and therefore perfectly just. It went to legalise what was *necessary* for the *general welfare of the colony at large*, and what would have saved hundreds of the principal families of the country and their connexions from beggary. An advertisement for an overseer of a grazing establishment has lately been answered by above one hundred and fifty applicants. Among them was a great number of decayed graziers and farmers, some of them late owners of thousands of sheep, and of which they would still have been the owners had Mr. Wentworth's most just Bill been carried; while their creditors would have been much better paid than they have been.

"Necessity has no law." Mr. Wentworth's Bill was to promote a measure all but required by *necessity*. A man famishing can lawfully steal a loaf. A man killing another in the act of adultery with his wife, provided he retire not to reflect, but strike the blow instanter, cannot be punished. Why? Because the law makes allowance in both cases for the necessities and infirmities of mankind.

How much more then ought mortgagers to have been compelled by law to reduce their interest to such an equitable rate, as the *national state* of the colony has alone been able to pay? Look to the circumstances of the bargains. During a popular delusion, a national mania, money came from England, and was offered to the maniacs at 10, 15, and 20 per cent., and was accepted. The mania ceased. Reality took its place. New South Wales became once more like other colonies and other kingdoms, and like to what it was before. Now, as this delusion has been *national*, ought not *the nation*, through its *legislators*, to do what it could to place the late maniacs in the same equitable position *towards each other* as they were at the time of the bargain? Is the national mania to remain in its effects beneficial to a *few*, to the ruin of the *many*? For the mortgagees in *their* ruin, dragged down with them all their connexions, and hence arose an universal insolvency, of which England will be the greatest sufferer in the long run.

I know a gentleman, who is at this moment paying 16 per cent. for his mortgages. The rents amount to above £3000; the interest he pays on his mortgages amounts to nearly £3800; yet the mortgagee will not abate one farthing from his 16 per cent.

Mr. Foster's Bill will operate as an atonement for his opposition to Mr. Wentworth's Bill in this way. If money henceforth be lent at 6 or 7 or 8 per cent., and no more, men suffering under oppressive mortgages will be able to borrow at this interest, and so pay them off their present oppressive Shylocks.

If Mr. Foster and others think still, that a Bond, whether for a man's flesh, or for enormous interest, is to be held sacred when once entered into, they need not hold that interest shall *for the future* not be limited; but it should relieve the unhappy bondsmen from their former dreadful engagements. And all those, whether in the Council or out of it, who hold this doctrine, should receive no support from the public, but be considered as the pests of our distressed society. I am happy to see Mr. Foster is doing all in his power to prove his dissent from such a doctrine. Great injustice has been done, and is still doing, to men who borrowed money in 1840 and 1841. To pass Mr. Foster's Bill will be making some little atonement to such of them as are still to be seen out of the precincts of the alms-houses.

E. S. HALL.

Sydney, December 19.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In reading the various reports of the meetings which have been held in advocacy of the above object, it appears to me that no speaker has used the argument which I am now about to use, an argument which I think the strongest of any which could be adduced in favour of this object.

It has been, and I hope it will ever continue to be, the pride of this colony, that its inhabitants have copied the habits and feelings, moral and physical, of their "father-land." But there are some of the home customs agreeable to a cold climate which Britain has, which are not agreeable to a warm climate which New South Wales enjoys. I allude to the late hours at which it is fashionable to commence the domestic duties of the day, and the commercial business in public offices and private counting houses. In most of the extra tropical climates in which I have been a visitor, the domestic duties have commenced at dawn of day, and the public business of commerce has either commenced simultaneously or shortly after, and the termination has been shortly after noon. In this colony, which is extra tropical in the sense I mean, it is almost hopeless to call on any man before ten o'clock in the morning, either at his house or at his place of business, which I consider the indication of an effeminacy, striking at the very root and branch of domestic virtues, and sapping the foundation which the colonists ought now to be raising of an empire, destined perhaps to exercise a greater influence over human interests than any nation of the old world has enjoyed.

Coincident with the late hours of commencing business will, or has been, the protracted period into which it trespasses on the night; hence the reform it appears to me should commence, not with the drapers, but with the fathers, husbands, brothers, or any other natural guardians of female virtue, insisting on their daughters, wives, sisters, or wards, performing their out-door duties, enjoying their recreations, and making their purchases in the hours of daylight.

If fathers, husbands, &c., would contemplate the probable results of late hours of female peregrinations, even under the sanctity of their protection—they would shrink with feelings of horror, and be deterred from exposing their daughters, wives, &c., to the obscenity of language, and the unchaste association of ideas which they cannot fail to witness on the, at those hours, "pavé," and from which it is not likely a pure mind can fail to feel offence, they would enforce upon domestic habits those chaste feelings, the pride and ornament of that sex; then no virtuous woman would risk being considered a wanton or a harlot by entering a shop in which she could only expect to meet characters of that class.

It appears to me that this argument should be conclusive, for certainly in our father-land it is not considered that any virtuous female exposes herself in the streets at night.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. C.

THE POLICE COURT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It rarely happens that I venture to trouble you with complaints on "public grievances," but I cannot refrain from protesting against the inconvenience to suitors, and serious obstruction to the administration of justice, in the too frequent waste of time on the part of the paid Magistrates in the Police Court. It is the practice to adjourn the proceedings for "ten minutes"—which "ten minutes" not uncommonly turn out to be *two hours*, or two *hours and a half!* Suitors are kept in uncertainty—the case may or may not be resumed the same day—they frequently return home, and their case is either postponed to another day, or dismissed. Whichever of these two may happen, the suitors have just cause of complaint. Magistrates are also much too *liberal* with the public time—they retire from the Bench *ad libitum*, and keep the Court for an indefinite period awaiting their return.

I think we have in this way a "public grievance," which may be added to the catalogue now before the Legislative Council, and though last on the list, may, and ought I think, be the first to be remedied.

Your obedient servant,
A SUITOR.

Sydney, December 16.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

IMPOUNDINGS.

MURRURUNDI.—On the 26th November, from Glengarry: Chestnut mare, branded ID under saddle off side, an indistinct brand MN over RB near shoulder, a horse foal by her side, unbranded. Black mare, branded JS off shoulder, star in forehead, near hind foot white. Bay filly, black points, branded resembling MN on the neck near side, might be 2 years old. Also, from the A. A. Comp's Estate, Peel's River: Yellow bullock, branded JJ near shoulder, like CO with X under, off ribs. Red-sided cow, branded WR off thigh, HW with O under, off ribs. Red steer, branded HW off ribs. Yellow and white cow, branded WR near rump, a bull calf by her side, 12 months old, unbranded. Red-sided cow, branded SC off rump, a small blotched brand off thigh, diamond and C in circle off ribs, a bull calf by her side, 12 months old, unbranded. Blue-sided cow, branded EB near rump, 2 near thigh, JJ off rump and thigh. Blue and white bull calf, 12 months old, unbranded. Red-sided bullock, branded RS near ribs, R T near rump, S cross and D off ribs. Red cow, branded G H under off thigh, like AFC O under off ribs, a calf by her side. Yellow bullock, branded RJ I under off rump, JP conjoined and R off side of neck. Black bullock, same brands. Strawberry bullock, brand M off rump, BRIBE off ribs. Red steer, brand JD off rump. Brown-sided cow branded like BV near ribs. Strawberry heifer, 12 months old, unbranded. Strawberry bullock, branded HB 3 under, near rump, WA off thigh, top off off ear. Red and white cow, branded E x under near shoulder, 8 near ribs, SH off ribs, with a brown and white bull calf, 12 months old, unbranded. Yellow and white steer, branded TT O under near rump, top off near ear. Yellow bullock, white spots, branded MR off rump, a blotched letter before O near rump. Red bullock, ears slit, branded IM off thigh, 41 off shoulder. Black cow, branded ST with 0 0 under, off thigh, DW off shoulder, a calf by her side. Strawberry heifer, branded C, with DB under, off ribs. Red steer, branded TG off rump. Red stag, branded a crown off shoulder. Yellow and white poley bullock, branded KING near ribs, WR near rump, 145 with 8 under, near thigh. Yellow bullock, white belly, two small blotched brands near rump. Brindle and white stag, branded apparently HC off rump. Red bullock, two small blotched brands off rump. Black cow, a blotched brand off rump, (B) off thigh. Brindle-sided bullock, branded HE off rump, 2 off thigh, top off off ear. Brindle bullock, ears marked, branded gH near rump. Red cow, branded AB off side neck, 8 off thigh, blotched brands over G near thigh, a calf by her side. Red steer, white belly, 18 months old, unbranded. Black cow, branded FOS near rump, 29, 0 under, near thigh. Red-sided bullock, branded resembling TC or TG off rump. Red-sided heifer, branded W8 or WR off rump, top off near ear. Yellow-sided poley cow, branded JO near rump, 22 near shoulder, a calf by her side. Brindle bullock, branded H near rump, like 140 near thigh, illegible brand near ribs. Brown steer, branded TD off rump. Red cow, a hole and slit in off ear, branded WB near rump, a calf by her side. Yellow and white bullock, branded ƆO near thigh, a blotched brand like CC off rump. Brindle heifer, branded SG or SC off rump. Yellow poley cow, [illegible]ed T W under off rump, W off ribs, (B[illegible] shoulder, a calf by her side. Brindle and white heifer, branded SC off rump. Brindle and white cow, branded 18 ⊢ under off rump. Red and white cow, branded F near rump, 2 near thigh. Yellow-sided cow, branded ST near rump, SC off rump, (C) off ribs. Yellow and white spotted bullock, branded like IY near ribs. Yellow-sided poley bullock, branded TH near ribs, GB off rump and ribs. Yellow bullock, branded C P under off rump, HD conjoined near ribs, 44 near rump. Red and white bull, twelve months old, unbranded. Brindle-sided bullock, branded JR conjoined off rump, (C) off ribs, WN near rump, 3 near ribs. Brindle-sided steer, branded JJo off rump. Black-sided bullock, branded BP near ribs and rump. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold on the 30th December. A. S. F. MACKINTOSH. £1 15s. 3d.

QUEANBEYAN.—From the estate of T. A. Murray, Esq., M.C., 4th December, 1844:—Red bullock, branded F off ribs. Red bullock, branded same. Yellow heifer, branded GW or CW milking rump. Red bullock, drooped horns, branded 3 off hip, JCT ribs, and N shoulder, all off side, top off near ear. Yellow and white spotted bullock, branded IN on rump and N on shoulder, both near side, IN on rump, and JCT on ribs, both off side, top off near ear. Brown bullock, branded JS over ꝏ off rump. Red bullock, back and belly white, branded IT over N on rump, JCT over IN on ribs, all off side, IN on shoulder, N on hip, both near side, top off near ear. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 1st of January, they will be sold. J. J. WRIGHT. 12s. 3d.

PICTON.—December 4: Bay colt, a few white hairs on forehead, bushy points, switch tail, rising two years old, apparently brought up by hand, unbranded, several warts on off side of face above the mouth. If not claimed, to be sold on the 30th December. G. WRIGHT. 6s.

MERTON.—Red bullock, hoop horns, branded X near ribs, HC 3 under off rump. Red cow, branded HH near ribs, UR off rump. Poley cow, red sides, back and belly white, branded UH R under off rump, illegible brand off shoulder. Bay filly, black points, blaze on forehead, branded DA near shoulder. Bay horse, black points, branded 22 under saddle off side, blotch brand near side under saddle; damages, 3d. per head. If not previously released, will be sold on the 30th December. G. KIBBLE. 13s. 9d.

PROSPECT.—On the 9th December, from Mr. E. New's farm, at Winstone: Brown horse, aged, star on forehead, black points, near hip down, spavin in the off hind foot, branded MB; damages 2s. If not released on or before the 6th January, he will be sold. W. ADAMS. 9s.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. HEBBLEWHITE.—At the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, Mares, Horses, and Foals

MR. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Kangaroo Skins, Ribbons, Bonnets, &c,

MR. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Currants, and Casks; at 12 o'clock, Sheep, Bullocks, Horses, and other Assets.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Potatoes, Boots and Shoes, Glassware, Soap, and Cigars; at 12 o'clock, Corks, Wine, and Land and Cottage in Kent-street.

MR. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Porter, and Spirits.

MR. CHAPMAN.—At the City Sale Rooms, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Books.

MR. MOORE.—At his Mart, This Evening, Books and Stationery.

COUNTRY SALE.

MR. BURR.—At Queanbeyan, J[illegible]y 1, an Allotment of Land.

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MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. N. J. Coffey, Arnoldus Henry Rudd, Esq., of Parramatta, to Miss Sarah Anne Marks, of the same place.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, by license, at St. Laurence's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Mr. Edwin Braim, youngest son of the late Reverend Thomas Braim, Vicar of West Wittering, Sussex, and Perpetual Curate of Bailby, near Selby, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Bluck, of the Surry Hills.

WOOL.

THE Parramatta steamers *EMU* and *COMET* are carrying Wool to Sydney at One Shilling a Bale, with the usual facilities for storeage and delivery free of charge. As these packets afford the *only* conveyance for wool *by steam*, from Parramatta to Sydney, parties at a distance are requested to address all communications to Captains Morris or Shorter, at Parramatta; or to the undersigned, who alone can make arrangements for this mode of conveyance.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
Commercial Wharf, Sydney.

N.B.—Receipts will be granted immediately on arrival of the wool at Parramatta, and instructions as to storeage, delivery, &c., punctually attended to. Return freights on equally favourable terms. 8357

FOR KIAMA.

THE CUTTER *WILLIAM*, 29 tons burthen, will sail for the above port THIS DAY, 20th December. For freight, &c., apply to
JOHN GIBLETT,
292, Pitt-street.

Wanted, a master well acquainted with the above port. 8381

FOR HOBART TOWN,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE *WATERLILY*, A1, John Hayle, commander, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
8362 Queen-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine fast and well-known regular trader *VANGUARD*
William Pilfold, master. The above vessel will sail in about eight days, and has only room for a limited quantity of goods. For freight or passage apply to
FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO.,
Queen's Wharf.
December 19. 8348

FOR LONDON,

To sail 28th December, for Passengers only, the whole of the cargo being engaged.

THE NEW BARQUE *LANCHESTER*, George G. Purchase, Commander. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Applications to be made to
BOYD AND CO.; or
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
December 19. 8371

SHIPPING GAZETTE."

"PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MERCHANTS and others will find it to their advantage to advertise in the above publication, the circulation of which is very much increased. Advertising charges same as *Morning Herald*.

Office, 586, George-street.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, whose accounts have been long overdue, are requested to take notice that the Agents in the various Districts have received instructions to proceed forthwith for the recovery of the respective amounts. In those Districts were no Agents are appointed, Subscribers are invited to remit immediately, direct to the Office in Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Members are informed that an exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of January next. As the subscription is reduced to ten shillings per annum, none but members will be permitted to compete for prizes.

Members who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to pay the same to Mr. J. Rickards of George-street.
8339 R. HIPKISS, Secretary.

ROBBERY.
TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, the Stores of the undersigned, No. 400, Pitt-street, next the Union Bank, were broken into on the night of Saturday, 30th November, or Sunday, 1st December, and an iron safe carried away, containing a cash box with about £20 in notes, two gold, and two silver watches, title deeds, promissory notes, and other documents. The above reward will be given for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the parties concerned.

The numbers of three of the watches are as follow:—

Gold duplex watch, Dwerrihouse and Bell, makers, No. 12975, with two main springs
Gold lever watch, chain and horse-head seal and crest, Foster, maker, Liverpool, No. 3759
Silver hunting watch, and chain, lever, Jackson and Son, London, No. 20439.

Apply to Holdsworth and Weekes, 400, Pitt-street, next the Union Bank.
December 19. 8354

MR. GEO. A. LLOYD, in again introducing himself to the notice of the public, from whom he has experienced such extensive patronage, begs to state that he is about to resume his business as Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, and trusts, by attention to the interests committed to his care, and punctuality in rendering Account Sales, to secure a portion of the support he formerly received.

G. A. L.'s terms will be the same as other Auctioneers'; and from the intimate knowledge he possesses of the business, obtained during three years' close application to it, he feels convinced that any sales entrusted to him will be effected to the satisfaction of his employers.

The public and trade in general are informed, that, as the business will be conducted almost exclusively for cash, and as the present system will not admit of large establishments, the services of a collecting clerk must be dispensed with: consequently, no goods can be delivered from the Rooms until paid for.

The Stores of G. A. L. are ready for the reception of merchandise, wool, or other goods intended for sale: for the arrangement of which they afford every facility.

Auction Mart, 592, Lower George-street, two doors from the *Herald* Office.
December 16. 8311

NOTICE.

IF JOSEPH ECCLES does not call at my house, and pay for his board and lodging, and money lent, the goods belonging to him will be sold by auction, in fourteen days from this date.

WILLIAM FORD,
Windmill-street.
December 17. 8302

WOOL.
AT ONE PER CENT.

MR. G. A. LLOYD begs to inform *Woolgrowers, Merchants, Agents, Proprietors of Stock*, and others, that he is willing to conform to the custom now established, of selling *Wool, Tallow, Stock*, and other Colonial Produce, at the low charge of
ONE PER CENT.

Mr. Lloyd's extensive dry Stores in the rear of his Rooms, afford facilities for *storing, sorting*, and *selling* Wool, not to be lost sight of by those gentlemen who wish their year's clip to be fairly exhibited and sold according to quality; and as it must be quite clear to a discerning public, that by this mode of disposing of our staple commodity, they are far more likely to realise the highest price the market affords than by any other, Mr. L. trusts he shall be favoured with a share of public support.

Mr. L.'s friends in the interior are requested, in transmitting wool to their agents in Sydney, to state that they wish it placed in his hands for sale; or, if sent to him *direct*, it will be carefully attended to, and the proceeds paid into any Bank required within a few hours after the sale.

AUCTION MART,
Two doors from the *Herald* Office,
December 17. 8398

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,
119, *Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.*

MRS. COUSENS begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she has removed her Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, from 233, Elizabeth-street North, to those extensive premises formerly occupied by C. Chambers, Esq., 119, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park. She also desires to offer her grateful acknowledgements for the patronage received since the re-opening of her School, and begs to assure those parents who may favour her by placing their children with her as Boarders, that they will meet with maternal care and attention, with all the comforts of a home.

The number of Boarders is limited, the House exceedingly commodious, and its situation salubrious.

The morals of the pupils are strictly attended to.

The course of Instruction comprises: the English, French, and Italian Languages, the two latter taught by a Lady residing in the house, a native of Paris, and who has lived several years in Italy; Composition, Geography, the use and construction of Maps, Writing, Arithmetic, plain and fancy Needlework, Drawing, Dancing, Music, and Singing, by competent assistants, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Cousens, who being herself a pupil of Kalkbrenner and Crivelli, and many years a Professor of Music and Singing in London and Cheltenham, conducts the Musical department.

The Terms are exceedingly moderate, to suit the pressure of the times, and no vacation given except at Christmas.

The duties of the School will be resumed on the 2nd of January, 1845.

A Quarter's notice required previous to the removal of a pupil.
December 21, 1844. 8361

MR. STEEL'S
SYDNEY TRAINING SCHOOL,
No. 188, PITT-STREET.

AT the Seventh Annual Public Examination held in the Independent Chapel, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, The Mayor of Sydney, the Rev. Dr. Lang, M. C., and the Rev. Dr. Ross, on the platform. The prizes were delivered as follows:—

A silver medal for possessing the highest number of tickets to Thomas Brodie.

Globes.—Charles Wood and William Tibbey.
Recitation.—Helen Roxburgh and William J. Allen, 2 class; Philip Phillips and Elizabeth Gold.
Grammar.—Charlotte Wood and Robert Shaw, 2 class; Eliza Allen and Barney Barnet, 3 class; Janet Jeffney and Thomas Golden.
Etymology.—William Perry and Alexander Roxburgh, 2 class; Thomas Wall and George Millar.
Geography.—James S. Dunn and Lewis Miller, 2 class: William Wallis and Charles Cooper, 3 class; Clement Gold and James Hill.
Reading.—James Robertson and Mary A. M'Innis, 2 class; James Wallis and James Campbell, 3 class, John Taylor and Edward Black, 4 class; Henry Priestly and Richard Elley.
Spelling.—Anne Aitkenhead and Catherine Dick, 2 class; Margaret Dick and George Pope, 3 class: George Paton (of the New Quay) and Anne Taylor, 4 class; William Long and Charles Hayes.
Explanation.—Thomas Simpson and Anne Coates, 2 class; Edward Flaharty and Thomas Peate.
Writing.—John Sanderson and David Gould, 2 class; George Perry and Margaret Hamilton, 3 class; James Hubbard and Reginald Hewson.
Arithmetic.—Thomas Simes and Mary Brodie, 2 class; Thomas Coates and Christina Wilson, 3 class; William Russell and Henry Ferris.

Books were afterwards given to the remainder of the children as an inducement to future exertion. The Directors beg to intimate that this school will re-open on Monday, the sixth of January, 1845.

For the reception (as formerly) of Boys and Girls from the age of two to that of ten years. The Seventh Annual Public Examination recently held in the Independent Chapel, afforded to a most numerous and respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen an opportunity of witnessing the development of a system which, for simplicity and efficiency, is unrivalled, and which has been found the most excellent means yet devised, for training the child morally, intellectually, and physically, for filling, usefully and honourably, that station in life he may be destined to occupy.

The Training System is the same as that followed in the Normal Seminary of the Glasgow Educational Society, along with Stow's Bible and Moral Training, Wilderspin's Physical Training, and the Pestalozzian Lessons on Objects, combined with the best part of Wood's or the Edinburgh Sessional School Intellectual System, and Bell's or the Monitorial System. The Directors feel much pleasure in stating, that the School is still under the superintendence of Mr. STEEL, who, by his peculiar method of training, by his unwearied ardour and assiduity, has proved himself an intelligent, industrious, and successful teacher. Terms, per quarter, for the Junior Classes, *Half a Guinea*; with the addition of Writing 15s. 6d. The hours from nine A. M. to three P. M.

The Directors have established JUVENILE CLASSES, in which are taught, in addition to ENGLISH READING, GRAMMAR, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and GEOGRAPHY, with the USE OF THE GLOBES.

Terms, per quarter, £1 6s. 6d., Hours from nine A. M. to four P. M.

The Directors have determined upon establishing classes for the Latin and Greek Languages, and the Mathematics. Terms, per quarter, £1 15s.

The Quarter Days are, the 1st January, the 1st April, the 1st July, and the 1st October, 1845. Previous to the removal of any Pupil, a quarter's notice must be given, or a quarter's fees will be required. No holidays are given, except at Christmas, when nearly three weeks are allowed. Visitors admitted only on Wednesdays, between the hours of eleven and twelve.

N.B. All fees payable in advance. 8358

TO MR. J. D. SMITHSON,
MESSENGER OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

SIR,—It having been intimated to us that you are about to leave this colony, we deem it an act of justice due to your character, thus to express our unqualified approbation of the intelligence, judgment, and discretion, with which you discharged those important duties of your office in connexion with the Court of Insolvency, which came under our observation either as trustees or official assignees of insolvent estates.

Signed.—John Morris, Hutchinson Bell, Edward Knox, Clark Irving, J. Walker, official assignees; H. Bennett, J. M'Kenna, and N. James trustees and accountants to various estates.
Sydney, November 28, 1844. 8366

GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND IRONSTONE CHINA,
427, GEORGE-STREET.

MR. R. M. ROBEY begs to inform his friends and the public, that on Monday, the 23rd instant, he will open that spacious room over his front shop, as a Show Room, for the display of dinner services, water jugs, and toilet sets, in earthenware; ironstone china, and fancy stone bodies, together with breakfast, coffee, and tea services, in china; self-coloured bodies and earthenware, as also of glass, in wines, tumblers, decanters, water bottles, salts, &c., &c., both plain and richly cut.

Mr. R. solicits the favour of a call from those ladies and gentlemen who may be in want of such goods, as they will find a much greater variety in new and fashionable shapes and patterns than at any other establishment out of London, as well as all the usual kitchen requisites, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

R. M. ROBEY.
December 20. 8344

TO PREVENT MISTAKES,
READ
THIS NOTICE OF
REMOVAL.

S. ELLIOTT has removed One Door below his old premises, Charlotte-place, for the sake of room.

DESCRIPTION:

The premises have quite an unassuming appearance—One Door and small Window in front, with the motto,

MULTUM IN PARVO

over—the whole encircled by an arch, and are situated between Messrs. Davidson and Rudd, and Messrs. Monies and King. For further particular enquire on the premises. 8363

WHITE DRAWN BONNETS.

MRS. PERKINS begs to inform the Ladies, that she has now on hand, a most extensive and elegant assortment of White Drawn and other Bonnets, of the most fashionable shapes and materials.
467, George-street. 8378

MILLINERY.

MRS. MILLS, late Milliner to Mrs. Perkins, begs to acquaint the ladies of Sydney and the surrounding country, that she will remove her Millinery and Dress Rooms on Saturday, the 21st instant, from 64, Hunter-street, to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Blyth, confectioner, No. 293, Pitt-street, where she hopes by unremitted attention, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of those favours she has so liberally received since her commencement.

N.B.—Two Apprentices wanted. 8319

LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE.
MARKET-STREET, NEXT TO THE CITY THEATRE.

THWAITES AND CO. respectfully intimate to that portion of the public who intend to treat themselves with a NEW HAT at Christmas, that they have a *prime selection* of fashionable Hats, suitable to all classes.

The following is a list of their charges, which will be found considerably to be below London PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
For a prime black superfine beaver hat (best)	1	3	6
Ditto ditto ditto	1	1	0
Medium quality, usually sold as best, 15s. to	0	16	6
Good serviceable plates (not colonial) from 9s. 6d. to	0	10	6
Silk gossamers at	0	7	6
French hats, very moderate			

8357

PUDDING RAISINS are now landing, ex *Hamlet*.

The above are the only real ELEME RAISINS in the colony. Those generally sold are muscatels, totally unfit for puddings, on account of their thick skin.

WALTER BEAMES,
8384 364, George-street.

ON SALE, and now landing ex *Sarah Scott*,

Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.
Sydney, December 19. 8353

RANKIN'S BATHURST CHEESE.

JUST from the interior, in excellent condition; families can be supplied with a single cheese; also for sale, superior port wines and sherries, London bottled; clarets, bottled porter, bags, white lead, lemon juice, corks and bottling wax.

CHARLES FAIRS,
Salesman and Commission Agent.
Sussex-street, Union Wharf.

☞ C. F. will use his utmost exertions in the disposal of colonial produce, assuring parties confiding sales to him, that no pains will be spared to obtain approbation. 8350

NOW LANDING, ex *WATERLILY*,

Prime Derwent fine flour, in bags
Prime Derwent potatoes, in bags
A few fine kangaroo skins
A small quantity of Port wine and Sauterne, in bottle
Two hogsheads Martell's best brandy
Twenty cases gin
Ten casks Stockholm pitch

C. WRIGHT.

*** Samples may be seen at the stores of Messrs. F. Mitchell and Co., Lower George-street. 8356

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, prime Champagne Devonshire Cider, in three-dozen casks.
Raspberry and lemon syrup, in one-dozen cases
A few casks splendid Constantia, three-dozen each.

A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt-street, December 20. 8343

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES.

FOR SALE, at Kellick's Wharf, adjoining the Hunter River Wharf, Van Diemen's Land Potatoes, just arrived,—will be sold at very reduced prices, by the cwt. or ton, as may be applied for on the wharf.
Sydney, December 19. 8385

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Elizabeth-street North. Apply to
MR. ECCLESTON,
8370 Queen-street.

TO LET.

THE First and second floors of the House lately occupied by Dr. Robinson, either furnished or empty, with servants' offices for each floor, and dry rock cellars. Apply at the office of Hunt and Co., Upholstery Warehouse, Jamison-street. 8386

PETERSHAM BUSH.

APPLICATIONS for renting Petersham House, with its spacious paddocks and run, comprising upwards of two thousand acres, and with the liberty of cutting and selling wood, may be made at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, No. 349, Castlereagh-street North, where further particulars can be obtained. The estate, which is about three miles from Sydney, will be let for one or more years. An enterprising tenant may derive a large income from it. 8380

TO LET, for one year, or a term of years, at £45 per annum, Petersham Cottage, with twenty-one acres of land. The premises, which are about three miles and a half from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, and nearly opposite the Old Bay Horse, comprise a dwelling-house, with spacious cellars, a four-stalled stable, hay-lofts, harness-room, carriage-house, with lath and plastered ceiling, kitchen, bakehouse, servants' rooms, and other out-offices, all of which have recently undergone a thorough repair. The land, which is of excellent quality, is divided into paddocks. The premises can be viewed. 8379

WANTED, £1000.

THIS sum is required to be borrowed, on a first-rate freehold property in the city of Sydney, for any term that may suit the convenience of the lender, for which six per cent. interest will be given. Apply to George Kenyon Holden, Esq., King-street. 8093

FARM SERVANT.

WANTED, a single man, to drive a team, and make himself generally useful, upon a farm thirty miles from Sydney. Apply to
JOHN GIBLETT,
8382 292, Pitt-street.

SERVANTS WANTED—The man as Coachman and Butler, and his wife as Cook or Laundress. Apply at the office of Hunt and Co., Jamison street, or at Newlands, Parramatta. 8387

WANTED, a Cook. Apply to Mr. Wm. Toogood, "Toogood Hotel," corner of Pitt and Market streets. 8346

WANTED, a strong active Horse. Apply to Griffiths, Gore, and Co., Bent-street. 8352

WANTED, a junior assistant; also a man and his wife, without incumbrance, as house servant and porter. Apply, from six to seven in the evening, to B. S. Haigh, Draper, 267, Pitt-street. 8341

SALES BY AUCTION.

CHRISTMAS CURRANTS.

(Friday, Dec. 20, At 11 o'clock.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Six caroteels of prime Currants.
Terms at sale. 8296

BEST BEAVER HATS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

(FRIDAY, 20TH DEC., At eleven o'clock.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
Eight cases best Christie's beaver hats.
Terms at sale. 8237

TO WHALERS, COOPERS, AND OTHERS.

(FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20 At twelve o'clock.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Wharf, at Miller's Point, adjoining Captain Towns's Wharf, formerly Mr. Jones's Wharf,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At twelve o'clock,
About fifty tuns CASKS, suitable for whalers, and for tallow, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 8233

PEREMPTORY SALE,
OF
SHEEP, BULLOCKS, HORSES, &c

(FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, AT NOON.)

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, under execution of the Sheriff, and as levied on by J. Abbot, special bailiff in the cause
NORTON v. A. J. MAISTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At Noon,
All the Right, Title, and Interest of the defendant, in and to
2860 Sheep, more or less, different ages and sexes
16 Working Bullocks, more or less
2 Horses, more or less
Together with all debts due to the defendant for the keep of said stock, or any part thereof.
The above stock is now running at a station within 30 miles of Armedale, and in charge of the special bailiff aforesaid. 8178

CHRISTMAS FRUITS, &c.
TO GROCERS, OILMEN, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, AND OTHERS.

(SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 11 o'clock.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS FRUITS, &C., JUST LANDED.
Six carroteels superior Zante currants
Ten packages muscatel raisins, 5 boxes each
Twenty-five packages Valencia raisins, 2 boxes each
Seven packages fine shell almonds, 4 boxes each, 14 lbs.
Twenty cases bottled fruits, 2 dozen each
Six cases jams and jellies
Twenty-four cases pickles, assorted
Four cases mustard
Four cases vinegar
Four cases salad oil, capers and olives
Two cases sauces, assorted
Eight quarter-casks vinegar
Three packages basket salt.
Terms at sale. 8368

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

HOLLOW-WARE, TEATRAYS, LIME SCREENS, STRONG AND PALE ALES, AND COIR ROPE.

(*Monday, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock.*)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on
MONDAY NEXT, 23RD DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
Seven casks hollow-ware, consisting of tea kettles, tinned saucepans, &c.
Two cases teatrays
Six bundles lime screens
Thirty hogsheads Charrington's ale (strong)
Thirty hogsheads Pimlico ale (strong)
Sixty hogsheads Ind and Smith's ale (pale)
Fifty hogsheads Taylor's ale (pale)
Twenty coils coir rope.
Term at sale. 8369

WOOL SALE.
THE FORTY-ONE BALES WOOL,
(☞ *Just arrived from Bathurst.*)

Positively to be sold on Saturday, 21st inst.

MR. STUBBS respectfully announces that he will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY NEXT, 21ST OF DECEMBER.
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
Forty-one bales fine Bathurst WOOL, in lots, viz.:—

(By Auction, at the Mart, King-street, at Twelve.)

R&JD—Lot 1. 5 bales superior
2. 5 ditto ditto
3. 5 ditto ditto
4. 5 ditto ditto
5. 5 ditto ditto
6. 5 ditto ditto
7. 4 ditto ditto
TT 8. 5 ditto ditto
R&JD 35 x 36 2 ditto skin and piece wool.

41 Bales.

(By Mr. STUBBS, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1844.)

Mr. Stubbs deems it unnecessary to remind intending buyers that the character of the wool of the Bathurst and Wellington district is always conducive of great competition in price whenever it is brought before the London or Liverpool buyers.

Terms, Cash.—Packs returned or paid for.

N.B. Buyers are respectfully informed that the Wool is now open for inspection at the Mart, King street. 8364

GLASSWARE.
WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONSIGNMENT.

FRIDAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER.

MR. MORT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,
Twelve hogsheads Glassware, consisting of—Ship's tumblers, wines, gothic sugars, cruets, lamps, fruit bowls, nappies, pickle urns and covers, prism dishes, &c.
One cask hall lamps.
Terms at sale. 8391

FRENCH SHAVING SOAP.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,
Two cases French Shaving Soap.
Terms at sale.

NO 4 MANILA CIGARS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At half-past eleven,
150,000 No. 4 Manila Cigars.

These Cigars are very choice, and form a portion of the finest lot at present in the market.

ALSO,
One tierce of Negrohead Tobacco.
Terms at sale. 8394

COTTAGE AND LAND IN KENT-STREET.

By order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagee.

FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
At Twelve o'clock,
THIS DAY, 20TH INSTANT,
All that piece or parcel of land, being No. 3 of section 67, containing
TEN PERCHES;
Bounded on the east by Kent-street North, 45 links north by allotment No. 4, bearing west 15° 30', south 26 links, then west 33°, south 157 links; west, by allotments 20 and 2, 23 links; south, by allotment No. 2, 167 links. Together with the
THREE-ROOMED COTTAGE
Erected thereon.

The above is in a most valuable portion of the City, occupied by a good tenant, and will be sold without reserve.

Terms at Sale. 8389

UNRESERVED
SALE OF WINES.
FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
Commencing at Twelve precisely.

The following parcel of Choice Wines, &c:—

16 cases, 4 dozen each, "Chateau Lafittes," Claret
20 cases, 1 dozen each, "St. Estephe," Claret
5 cases, 1 dozen each, "Canteac," Claret
10 cases, 1 dozen each, "Maçon," Claret
15 cases, 1 dozen each Rhenish wines of most favourite vintages, and really first class wines
30 cases, 1 dozen each, Sparkling Champagne, a delicious wine
60 cases Sherry, embracing various qualities, from ordinary to very superior, in 3 dozen cases
30 cases "Vanzellar's" fine rich Port, in 3 dozen cases; this is of course London bottled, has been in the colony four years, and is truly a delightful wine
20 cases "Burmester Brothers," genuine Old Port, in 3 dozen cases; this wine is beyond doubt one of the finest in the colony
1 quarter-cask, 1 hogshead } very good Port Wine
7 quarter-casks very superior Port Wine, branded "Kislenbury," and which is the last of the parcel
15 quarter-casks, 6 hogsheads } Marsala—a genuine wine—quality excellent
10 quarter-casks very good table sherry
8 hogsheads ditto ditto
9 quarter-casks, 4 hogsheads } Superior gold colour sherry
12 quarter-casks, 7 hogsheads } Pale gold sherry
one of "Vanzellar's" best, an excellen dessert wine
50 casks Dunbar's bottled ale
50 ditto ditto ditto porter
10 barrels pale Burton ale, 6 hogsheads Kennett ale } just landed
With a variety of other wines

N.B. The trade, dealers, and private families, have here afforded them an excellent opportunity for laying in a Christmas stock, as the character of nearly the whole is first-rate, and the lots will be suited to all classes of purchasers.

TERMS.—Under £50 cash; above that sum, by a cash deposit of 20 per cent., and the residue within thirty days, and prior to the removal of the goods. 8390

SHERRY WINE AND VELVET CORKS.
AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER,

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At twelve o'clock,
X S—Six hogsheads, Ten quarter-casks } Sherry Wine, branded Kislingbury.
R 1-9 }—Nine bags, 25 gross each, best French velvet corks.
Terms—Cash. 8395

CHAMPAGNE,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At twelve o'clock,
GL Eighteen cases, each three dozen, sparkling champagne.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale. 8388

PRIME DERWENT POTATOES.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,
Thirty tons prime Derwent Potatoes, just landed, and in excellent condition; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and without any reserve.
Terms, Cash. 8393

TO SHOEMAKERS AND OTHERS
FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

MR. MORT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 20TH DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,
Fourteen kegs shoemaker's bills
Eight bags ditto ditto
ALSO,
Two trunks men's strong boots
One case youth's shoes.
Terms at sale. 8392

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

STANDARD WORKS, LONDON, PARIS, AND BRUSSELS EDITIONS OF THE POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND BOOK SALE,
THIS EVENING,
At Seven o'clock precisely.

IN addition to the Catalogue of Books now published, and to be had (gratis) at the City Sale Rooms,

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN
WILL SELL COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING.

PARIS: GALIGNANI'S EDITIONS.

Scott's Napoleon	Kennedy's Byron
James's Robber	Hunt's Byron
Cooper's France	Dallas's Byron
Gamba's Byron	Stanhope's Greece

PARIS: BAUDOY'S EDITIONS.

Byron, 4 vols.	Moore's Byron
James's Passions	James's Charles Tyrrell
—— Henry of Guise	Astoria
—— Huguenot	Ben Brace
Marryatt's Pacha	Tylney Hall
—— Phantom Ship	D'Israeli
Dickens's Moore	Sheridan
Lockhart's Scott	&c., &c., &c.

City Sale Rooms,
514, George-street. 8355

CHRISTMAS EVE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES.

Affording an opportunity to all who have not laid in their Christmas stock.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, two doors from the *Herald* Office, on
TUESDAY, 24TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
10 Cases, each 1 dozen, Claret
20 Cases, each 1 dozen, superior Port
20 Cases, each 1 dozen, first-class Sherry, the best in the colony
15 Cases, each 3 dozen, Pale Sherry, a good dinner wine
10 Cases, each 3 dozen, full flavoured Port
10 Quarter-casks port, of first rate quality
2 Quarter-casks Teneriffe
5 Hogsheads claret
10 Cases, each 1 dozen, Sauterne
With a variety of other wines, which will be sold at 12 precisely.
Terms at sale. 8399

STANHOPE GIGS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will submit to public competition, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, two doors from the *Herald* Office, on
TUESDAY, 24TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
One new stanhope gig, well constructed, and built upon the most approved principles, fit for any gentleman.
One second hand stanhope, perfectly sound, and strong enough for any work.
Terms—Cash. 8400

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF WINES, &c.,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. EDWARD SALAMON,
At his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
Consisting of—
Nineteen quarter-casks port
Six hogsheads very fine old port
Six cases ditto
Ten cases good ditto
Three hogsheads, Two quarter-casks } fine pale sherry
Five butts gold sherry
Five hogsheads, Two quarter-casks } good table sherry
Twenty-two cases bottled sherry
Three cases, each six dozen pints, muscatel
Six cases, each one dozen, fine old mountain
Ten cases champagne, quarts
One case ditto, pints
Six cases choice barsac
Seven cases sparkling Moselle
Six cases superior sauterne
Three cases very fine ditto
Three cases choice old paxaretta, in pints—the only parcel in the colony
Thirty cases Medoc claret, each one dozen
One case assorted liqueurs
One case punch à la Romaine
Four cases celebrated Norfolk punch
Twenty cases cherry brandy, in pints
Two cases pale brandy
Five cases old Jamaica rum
Twenty cases Hollands
Ten cases Taylor's bottled stout
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8395

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, PLATED GOODS, SILVER PLATE, CLOCKS, WATCHES, PAINTINGS, AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his UPPER ROOMS, George-street, on
MONDAY NEXT, 23RD INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock.

FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—Consisting of—Neck Chains, Brooches; Diamond, Signet, and Fancy Rings; Union Pins, Lockets, Suites, &c., &c.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, a variety of very superior, including 2 Silver Racing Watches, and a Chronometer, in case, by ARNOLD.

PLATED WARE.—Consisting of, Tea Service, Liqueur Frames, Cake Basket, Tea and Coffee Urns, children's Mugs, &c.

CLOCKS.—Bronze, Ormolu, and Rosewood.

SILVER PLATE.—Consisting of, Table Spoons, Corks, egg, salt, gravy, mustard and sugar Spoons, Wine Funnel, Peppers, Pap-boat, Children's Corals, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, Thimbles, Buckles, Snuffboxes, a complete set of Drawing Pencils, in case.

Four beautiful Horticultural Medals, and about seventy ounces old silver.

Beautifully painted Papier Maché Cabinet Paintings, after the first Masters
Musical Boxes
Piano Work Tables
Porcelain Vases
Two handsome Mahogany Fanchen Toilettes
One ditto Secretaire
Patent revolving-barrel Pistols, in cases
A splendid Circumferenter, with nonius and arch, complete, by Edward Wrench and Co., London
With a variety of other elegant, fancy, and useful articles.
Terms at sale. 8362

30,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Wilson's Wharf,
TO-MORROW 21ST.
At Twelve o'clock,
30,000 best Bangor slates, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 8396

KANGAROO SKINS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS MORNING,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Thirty dozen dressed kangaroo skins.
Terms, cash. 8374

JUST LANDED, EX "HAMLET."

Bonnet Ribbons, Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets, Broad Silk, Parasols, Black Bandannas, Ladies Stays, French Kid Gloves, Chintz Prints, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481. George-street,
THIS MORNING,
Immediately after the Boots and Shoes, the following choice assortment of goods, just landed:—
One case bonnet ribbons
One case Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets
One case light ground chintz prints
One case black and figured bandannas
One case brown silk parasols
One case ladies' white and coloured stays
One case assorted French kid gloves
One case Grecian doeskin trousers
One case 36 inch fine long cloth
One case brown Hollands
One bale fancy drab cantoons
Terms at sale. 8376

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENT.
BAGATELLE! BAGATELLE! BAGATELLE!

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,
ON SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
One very superior bagatelle table, French polished, with balls and cues, complete.
Terms, cash. 8373

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,
ON SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One very handsome wardrobe
Two elegant sideboards
Cheffioneers, chests of drawers, &c.
Telescope, D, loo, and other tables
Hair-covered, cane-seated, bedroom, and kitchen chairs
Wash-hand stands, toilet glasses, &c.
AFTER WHICH,
A large assortment of hall and table lamps, writing desks, dressing cases, Britannia metal ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8372

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, CONNOISSEURS, AND OTHERS.
FINE WINES—BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAMES BYRNES has received instructions from the consignee (J. G. Richardson, Esq.) to offer for sale by public auction, on
MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1844,
The remaining stock of Wines, from the celebrated house of Messrs. J. L. Wardell and Co., London, consisting of—
Pale and brown Sherry, in octaves and quarter casks
Port, in quarter-casks
Moselle and claret, in three dozen cases
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, precisely, at the cellars, No. 453, George-street, opposite Peek and Campbell's. 8340

SADDLERY, FANCY TROUSERS AND WAISTCOATS, SELTZER WATERS, MEDICINE CHESTS, &C.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their rooms, No. 18, Charlotte-place, on
MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely.
Two bales fancy waistcoats and trousers
Five baskets seltzer water
Two ships' medicine chests
Five packages saddlery, consisting of single and doubles harness saddles, Pallasier and Sons, London, bridle and whip makers
Two boxes black lead
Two cases Morison's medicine
One case stationery
One package clock pendulums
Two boxes clothes hammocks, &c.
Twenty-five woolpacks
Towelling and naps ins
Terms, Cash. 8367

A CHRISTMAS BOX.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street, on
MONDAY EVENING,
In Christmas week, without reserve.

A FREEHOLD in SYDNEY, which will come within the means of any industrious mechanic who may have been in full employment during the past year, and has husbanded his earnings,

CONSISTING OF
TWO ALLOTMENTS AT STRAWBERRY HILL, completely surrounded by houses, and pleasantly situate in Sarah and Ann-street, Elizabeth-street. The allotments have 25 feet each frontage, and a depth of 87 feet, and adjoin each other. They stand on good ground—not sandy—and there is no mistaking the improving character of the neighbourhood.

A plan at the Mart, where also the title deeds can be seen. 8345

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN SCUTTS.
Under Act of Council 5 Vict. No 17.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. N. RUNDLE will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 11, A. M., on the premises occupied by the abovenamed insolvent, on the Parramatta Road, a short distance beyond Mrs. Thompson's (the Governor Bourke's Statue), a quantity of household furniture, and sundry other articles. Terms, Cash.

C. IRVING, Official Assignee.
December 19. 8377

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 25th November.
Stanfield against David Reece.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th day of December next, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, in the City of Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, under and by virtue of the Act of the Governor and Council, of New South Wales, 5 Victoria, No. 9, all the right, title, and interest, of the above-named David Reece, of, in, and to, the equity of redemption, of and in all that piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the town of Sydney, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, bounded on the east by Charles-street, (near Parramatta-street) 25 feet; on the north by lot 16, 38 feet; on the west by the western boundary of the property, 28 feet; and on the south by lot 18, 38 feet; and now mortgaged to James Walker, of the City of Sydney, dealer, for the sum of one hundred and twelve pounds, on which is erected two brick-built houses;—unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7353 Under Sheriff.

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